The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $24 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage paid on the one copy given in the getter up of the Club.

☞ No subscriptions taken for less than one year. Payment always in advance.

☞ No business can thus be transacted from time to time.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial

Newspapers Discontinued.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or anothers, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES should be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Loss by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1875. NO 174.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

THE ALIBI FURTHER STRENGTHENED

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHARLES STORRS.

The Great Preacher's Testimony Expected To-Day.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The examination of Horace B. Claflin was resumed and finished before recess. Mr. Beecher was absent during the entire morning session, but Mrs. Beecher and her daughter-in-law came in shortly after the opening of court and occupied their usual places. Mr. Evarts remained about half an hour and then left the case in the hands of the remaining counsel for the defense.

After recess, Louise Joanna Roeger, a young lady, took the stand and testified: I am a telegraph operator, and was so in 1873. I was in that business in New York in June of that year, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. [Handed a dispatch.] I received this message, and am able to swear I received it on the 24 of June. I recognize the message by certain marks and writing upon it.

She was not cross-examined, and left the stand.

Mary C. Josephs testified: I am a telegraph operator in Peekskill, and was so on the 21 of June, 1873. I received this telegraphic dispatch there on that date.

This witness also left the stand without being cross-examined.

The next witness was George F. Williams. He testified: I am law editor of the New York *Herald*, and have been a journalist for eighteen years. I was at one time managing editor of the New York *Times*. I saw the Woodhull publication of November 2, 1872, and saw the proof slips before it was produced publicly. I received the proof-slips of the original against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

This was objected to, and Mr. Shearman said that they proposed to show that these slips were in existence before the story was published, and in plaintiff's sight before publication, prior to the time on which Woodley said he saw them.

Mr. Williston said that the other side desired to bolster up Woodley's evidence, but they could not do it in this way. He submitted that proof in regard to the matter was entirely irrelevant, and the other side must show that plaintiff had some connection with it.

Mr. Hill argued that plaintiff was connected with it, as shown by the testimony of Conley, Cook and Woodley, and he desired to show that newspaper men were intimate with the story before it was published. Mr. Hill, in support of his argument, quoted from the testimony given by the witness Woodley, and Mr. Shearman also quoted from the cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton of the same witness.

Judge Neilson finally ruled out the last answer of the witness, who was then allowed to leave the stand.

Charles Storrs was the next witness. He testified: I reside in Brooklyn and have for twenty-five years: I have been a commission merchant in New York for twenty-five years; I carry on business in dry goods. I have known Tilton for a dozen years, and have had friendly relations with him during that period. In 1867, 1868 and 1869 he remitted moneys to me when he was on lecturing tours. I have loaned at Delmonico's for sixteen or seventeen years, and so did Tilton. I sometimes saw Tilton two or three times a week, and sometimes oftener. We were in the habit of talking often on general affairs. I loaned on the 30th of January, 1871, that is was discharged from *Independent*. I saw Tilton that day in his office. I asked him if he had been discharged from the *Independent* and *Union*, and he said he had. He seemed depressed and dejected; he said he wanted me to go to Frank Moulton's with him. We went, and on the way he said Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Moulton had been talking to Bowen against him, and that a lady had made some statements to Bowen against him, and that it was the case of Joseph and Potiphar's wife over again; that he had put his case in Moulton's hands and Moulton did not wish him to take any steps in the matter. When we got there, there was a conversation, in which Tilton complained of Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse turning Bessie Turner against him. He said Beecher had said that he had humiliated himself before him (Tilton) as before his God, and he would make him do so. I expressed my sympathies for him. I met him on another occasion, when he said that his wife had charged Beecher with having made improper proposals to her; that he had told this to Beecher and the latter had professed a retraction from it, and that Moulton had gone to Beecher with a pistol and made him surrender it. In March, 1872, Tilton called and said he had been West on a lecturing tour, when he had been coldly received; he did not understand why he was discharged by Bowen. He showed me an article he was going to publish, and I said this was not a proper article to be published; I told him Beecher denied all the charges, and he said he knew it. This was in the article, and I called his attention to it. I told him Bowen would do him justice, and something was said about establishment. I promised to see Bowen about Tilton's claim for six months' service. He left this personal statement with me, to show it to Bowen. I offered to show it to Bowen next night, but he said either he knew of it or had read it. I talked with him about the settlement of Tilton's claims. I saw Tilton after this, and told him part of the conversation between Bowen and myself. I told him Bowen said he never received any such letter as that of January 1, 1871, and that I suggested to Bowen that it would be wiser and better to settle with him and avoid the scandal, and he thought not. After some talk I said I thought Bowen would settle the claims.

At this time Tilton wanted to know if I would act as arbitrator for him; I acted so, with Claflin and Freeland, at Moulton's house. I went there with Bowen; Tilton and Moulton were there; Claflin and Freeland had not arrived, and I went for them. Ladyfield and Beecher's matters should not be brought in, but it was afterward understood that they should come in. Bowen and Tilton laid their cases down and withdrew. The matter was discussed, and they came in. Claflin stated that these parties were to sign the agreement, all papers were to be burnt and Bowen was to pay Tilton $7,000. Tilton objected to signing the paper and wished to change it; he was finally allowed to amend it by the arbitrators. It was understood that Claflin should take the paper to Williston and have it engrossed. I think there was an arrangement that it should be given to one person and not sign up until with the consent of all parties. Bowen then drew up a check for the amount. Tilton then drew up agreement in the letters, but Bowen said he had none. The letter of apology and that of the letter of forgiveness first, to Bowen, were among the papers to be burnt. When the check was drawn it was given to Tilton, and we then separated. After this Tilton said to me that he thought Moulton was the proper custodian of that paper. This was dissented to by the other parties. A few days after the arbitration, I had a conversation with Tilton and Moulton at the latter's house. Moulton said: "Sam Wilkeson thinks I burned those papers. Oh yes, I burned them;" and he laughed. Said he: "If I burned them, what would Theodore do in case of trouble?"

After the publication of the Woodhull scandal, Tilton called at my house. He said it was an infamous article and contained a great many lies about his wife and Beecher, and that he was writing a story about it; not that Beecher had not made improper proposals to his wife, but not things mentioned, and that his wife was as pure as the light. He spoke of having written Woodhull's life, and that it damaged him more than $10,000.

I told Tilton that Carpenter had talked with me about starting a newspaper in New York for his benefit, and having seen Claflin he was not favorably disposed toward the scheme; that Beecher was to be editor, Tilton foreign correspondent and Carpenter was to have some office in it. They proposed to buy a paper which was in the Associated Press, and the *Express* and *Commercial Advertiser* were talked of; so were the Brooklyn *Union* and the *Golden Age*. I told him all these schemes were discussed. He said Carpenter had talked to him about it. If we were to buy a Brooklyn paper, Tilton was to be editor and Beecher have nothing to do with it; otherwise, if I was a New York morning paper, Beecher was to be editor. Tilton told me that his father owned one share of *Tribune* stock; he asked me at one time about selling it and investing the money in other securities.

I had a communication with Tilton at Ovington's, after his wife left him. He said he must now, his wife having left him, smash Elizabeth and Beecher. I said I was sorry, and that this was unfortunate. In August, 1874, I was sent for to Moulton's house by Woodruff. I went there and had an interview with Mouiton up stairs. Moulton laughed and said he did not know that I would come to see a blackmailer; he also said Beecher had confessed his adultery to him, and that if his advice had been followed it would have been better. He also said: "Your brother must not sign the report of the church committee until I be cross-examined, as I will make another statement." He said he had been Beecher's friend until he called him a blackmailer, but that now Beecher had got to look out for himself. This was on August 28; Moulton had been down East before this interview. I do not remember Tilton's charging his wife with adultery with Beecher, except on inference. In a conversation with me, in 1871 or 1872, I was speaking of a party for having said his wife had committed adultery with Beecher. After the termination of a certain law suit against Moulton last year, December 18, 1874, he sent for me to come and see him. I went and had a conversation with him. He said Beecher was a liar and used other words in substance the same. He said, also, that he was a libertine.

The court here adjourned.

It is believed that Beecher will be on the witness stand to-morrow.

TEXAS.

Report of Commandant of Fort Brown on the Mexican Raids.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Gen. Augur's attention having been attracted to the Associated Press telegrams published yesterday, giving reports of Mexican raids into Texas, and he being still in command of that territory, he telegraphed to the commandant of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, as to the truth of the reports, and received the following reply:

There are many reports of raids on the ranches in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and a threatened attack upon that place. Some ranches, doubtless, have been robbed and burned, and some people have been killed and some taken prisoners. The prisoners are reported to have escaped. These maraunders have been driven from the vicinity of Corpus Christi by the citizens in pursuit. I have sent all my mounted force to intercept the robbers, and General Hatch has sent troops for the same purpose. Many depredations have been committed along the river above this port, of late, and several persons have been killed. I believe these robbers are Mexicans, and that most of them are from the other side of the river. There are probably several parties out for stealing cattle and robbing ranches. I have no reliable information as to numbers.

(Signed,) H. POTTER,
Col. 24th Infantry, Commanding.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Ireland.

DEATH OF MITCHEL'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

DUBLIN, March 30.—John Martin, Member of Parliament for Meath, is dead, aged sixty-three. He had been ailing for some time, and became seriously ill in consequence of the excitement produced by the recent death of John Mitchel, who was his brother-in-law.

Spain.

ARRAIGNMENT OF JOVELLAR BY CONCHA.

MADRID, March 30.—General Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has addressed a petition to the King accusing Gen. Jovellar, his predecessor in Cuba and the new Minister of War, of being the cause of the lack of discipline in the Spanish army on that island; also censuring Gen. Jovellar as Minister of War. The petition has created a profound sensation. The newspapers are compelled to maintain silence in regard to it.

France.

EDICT AGAINST AMERICAN POTATOES.

PARIS, March 30.—A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of American potatoes, or sacks or barrels in which they have been packed. This is done to provide against the introduction of the Colorado beetle.

BULL AGAINST OLD CATHOLICS OF SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, March 30.—The *Universe* publishes a Papal encyclical renewing the excommunication against the Old Catholics of Switzerland and censuring the authorities for protecting them.

THE BERNE POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, March 30.—The French Government has agreed to the Berne Postal Convention.

Germany.

ANOTHER BISHOP IN DISFAVOR.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. Henry Foerster, Prince Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his bishopric because he promulgated the Papal encyclical against the ecclesiastical laws.

THE FULDA CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS.

The conference of Roman Catholic bishops, at Fulda, is held with closed doors. The object of the meeting is to discuss and issue a pastoral letter concerning the bill before the Prussian Diet withdrawing State grants from the Church.

England.

WORKING UP OUR CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, March 31, 5 A. M.—The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia exhibition have sent circulars to 3,000 persons who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows in this country during the last seven years, and also to chambers of commerce and heads of municipalities throughout the British Isles. The answers already received indicate that Ireland and the north of England will be represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 30.—Steamships Republic and Italia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 30, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills 3 per cent. or 3½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 95⅝@96. United States bonds—1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's, 103⅝. New York Central 92; Erie 27@27¼; preferred 39. Illinois Central 98. Common stock 93@93⅝.

PARIS, March 30.—Rentes 63 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝@8d; Orleans 8@8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 1,000 American. Breadstuffs firm. Spring wheat, per centle, 8s 6d@8s 9d; winter, 8s 5d@8s 6d. Corn, per quarter, 33s 6d. Lard 63@63s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 48s; short clear 51s; shoulders 36s 6d. Hams—short cut 52s. Spirits of petroleum 9@9¼d; refined 10@10d.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

POTTSVILLE.

Combination of Labor Associations for Offensive and Defensive Purposes.

POTTSVILLE, March 30.—A meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association and the Mechanics' and Workingmens' Society was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of organizing and forming a combination for mutual protection. Twenty-three districts were represented, President John F. Welsh, of the Miners' association, in the chair and a full representation of both organizations. John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association of the United States, came here from Cleveland on business connected with the above meeting, and reported that he favors an alliance.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hereby agree to form an alliance for the mutual protection and general benefit of all, and each organization preserve its individual character and charter.

Resolved, That the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association and the Mechanics' and Workingmens' Benevolent Association be governed by the same rules now governing the Executive Committee of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and be entitled to the same representation *pro rata*.

Resolved, That the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association and the Mechanics' and Workingmens' Benevolent Association do work in harmony and sustain each other in this and all coming struggles and difficulties, both morally and financially, until justice is done both.

A dispatch from Shamokin, this evening, states that the miners continue joining the Miners' Union organized here recently, and it is supposed they will suspend work in all the mines soon. Unusual quiet prevailed throughout this region to-day, and the laboring associations here deprecate the acts of violence committed at Hazelton, yesterday, by their co-workmen.

FIRE RECORD.

Two Children Burnt to Death.

CRISFIELD, MD., March 30.—By the burning of William R. Bird's residence, near this place, last night, two children perished.

Huntington, W. Va.—$25,000.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The Central Land Company's building, at Huntington, West Virginia, was burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000; uninsured.

Davenport, Iowa—$40,000.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A *Times* special from Davenport says that at a late hour last night the Shield Woolen Mills were almost totally consumed by fire, together with a large amount of material and machinery. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

Fairbury, Ills.—$30,000.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A fire at Fairbury, last night, destroyed one of the best blocks in the town, containing a number of stores and offices, including the halls of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternity. Loss $30,000; insurance $20,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Cloudy and warmer weather, with falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, during the day, followed by local rains and lower temperature.

The steamer Great Western, from Bristol, has arrived at New York.

The Republicans of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday nominated P. T. Barnum for Mayor.

The Democrats of Omaha yesterday nominated Ezra Millard, and the Republicans H. C. Chase, for Mayor.

Governor John A. Campbell, lately appointed Assistant Secretary of State, left Cheyenne, yesterday, for Washington.

The Railroad Managers of Wisconsin will to-day announce their revised scale of prices, in accordance with the Quimby law.

The farmers of portions of Southern Wisconsin have begun seeding. The season is considered late, but not unfavorable for the wheat crop.

The Lick trustees held a meeting on Monday to discuss the revocation of the deed creating their trust. They will take no active step at present, but assert the determination not to resign their trust.

The Secretary of the Interior writes to Lieutenant General Sheridan that he has recently received intelligence that the trespassers now in the Black Hills will endanger the success of negotiations to extinguish the Indian title. The Secretary requests the General to warn the interlopers to leave immediately.

A call, signed by over four thousand citizens of St. Louis, of all political parties, many of them among the most prominent and influential in the city, will be published to-morrow, asking Henry Overstolz to run as independent candidate for Mayor. Mr. Overstolz, who is an old and prominent citizen, well acquainted with the affairs of the city, and having filled several offices, has responded favorably and will take the field at once.

Flour and Groceries.

Dealers will do well by calling at the Checkered front for sugars, flour and groceries. The reputation of the house is undoubted, and inducements are offered to prompt men, as can be seen by advertisement on this page.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

MR. DOUGLASS LIKELY TO RETIRE.

Deputy Commissioner Rogers Prominent for the Succession.

Vice President Goes Abroad Next Month.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

There is every probability that the next important change in the Treasury Department will be in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In connection with the retirement of Mr. Douglass, it has been mentioned that he will be presented for the bench of the Court of Claims, in place of Judge Peck, to be retired in May. It can be stated that Mr. Douglass' appointment to the position is not certain, and from present information his chances are very slight. The principal contestants for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue are Henry C. Rogers, of Pennsylvania (Deputy Commissioner), and several supervisors of Internal Revenue from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and this District. Rogers has already had before the President letters from nineteenths of the collectors of Internal Revenue of Pennsylvania, urging his appointment, and from a large number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is also the choice of Secretary Bristow, so that he has a reasonable expectation of securing the office.

The Vice President Goes Abroad.

Vice President Wilson intends to sail for Europe April 18th. He had arranged to accompany Governor Claflin, who left several weeks ago, but was prevented on account of his health. He will visit the British Isles and the principal Continental countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

LEGAL TENDERS WITHDRAWN

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Treasurer to withdraw from the available currency ballance of the Treasury, $7,487,000 of legal tenders, and that they be canceled and destroyed, that amount being eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued to national banks the present month. Until further redemptions, under the act providing therefor, are ordered, the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as circulating medium, shall not exceed $379,226,900.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed A. C. Barstow, of Rhode Island, to be a member of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners, under the act approved April 10, 1869.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania for the week ending March 30, 1875. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.:

John S. Ash, Buckingham, pump.
William S. Clymans, Burnt Cabins, grain separators.
J. M. Hendricks, Philadelphia, disintegrating mill.
A. M. Lockhart, Pittsburgh, combined bill holder and separator.
G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, fluid ejector.
A. L. Wills, Philadelphia, ice creeper.
F. C. Klerguard, Philadelphia, personal ornament.
J. H. Radey, Philadelphia, process for finishing leather.
George B. Smith, Philadelphia, apparatus for preserving wood.
George A. Beidler, Philadelphia, ratchet watch key.
H. E. Busch, Philadelphia, curtain fixture.
E. E. Everitt, Philadelphia, endless chain propeller.
A. C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, ironing table.
John M. Maris, Philadelphia, jar for anatomical specimens.
Daniel Misch, Philadelphia, automatic fire plug or hydrant.
A. Nittinger, Jr., Philadelphia, meat chopper.
E. F. Prentiss, Philadelphia, rectifying spirits.
Howard Tilden, Philadelphia, key ring.
A. Heald, Philadelphia, carpet.
G. Sterne, Philadelphia, jewelry bottle.
T. C. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, flour.
J. J. Quinn, Pittsburgh, machine for tapping mains.
E. P. Bennett, Eikland, spring bed bottom.
Benjamin C. Chambers, Shady Plain, sewing machine motor.
H. C. Crowell, Erie, lawn mower.
Joseph M. Kenny, Blairsville, railway rail joint.
E. A. Rowley, Williamsport, machine for relishing tenons.
R. R. Royer, Ephrata, water wheel.

MINERS ON THE MARCH.

Hazleton Threatened—Good Offices of a Priest Avail to Turn Back the Rioters.

HAZLETON, March 30.—Telegrams from Audenried state that an armed band of miners is on the march to this place. They compel others to join them as they proceed, and intend to visit Treschow and Beaver Meadow, gathering new recruits. The streets are thronged with excited citizens, discussing the situation. Burgess Ulmer has been appealed to, to meet the miners before their arrival here and remonstrate against their entering the town.

Later.—The mob will visit Audenried this morning, for this place, was intercepted at the Beaver Meadow mines, by Father Marren, Catholic priest of Audenried, who persuaded them to disperse and go back to their homes. The Hazletonians have thus escaped the second invasion which threatened serious consequences, and everything is now quiet.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 30.—Nearly one hundred and fifty armed raiders were in procession to-day, and visited Yorktown, Spring Mountain, Audenried, Beaver Meadow, Jeanesville and other collieries on a scenting expedition, and made all persons stop who were engaged on dead work. No one was injured and no damage done. It is reported that 50,000 bags of flour were purchased for miners in the Lehigh region last week, with funds of the Workingmens' Benevolent Association, and is now delivered in the neighborhood of Audenried and Beaver Meadow, whence it will be distributed to those in need throughout this and adjoining regions.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Bingham Murder.

BOSTON, March 30.—The inquest over the body of Mrs. Bingham resulted in a verdict of death by violence at the hands of George Pemberton.

A Cleveland Merchant and Milliner Arrested for Receiving Stolen Goods.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—J. J. Gregory, proprietor of a fancy goods store on Superior street, and Mrs. Fuchs, keeper of a millinery store on Broadway, were arrested to-day, charged with receiving stolen goods. Their arrest was brought about by detective Gallagher, of Louisville, and they were arrested by Detective Muncy. On the premises of Gregory a large amount of goods was found, which were identified as part of those stolen from Louisville in January last. On the premises of Mrs. Fuchs several hundred dollars' worth of goods, belonging to the same invoice, were found and identified; also a large amount of goods in such condition and variety as to lead to the belief that they were also stolen. Gregory is in jail, unable to procure the required bail; Mrs. Fuchs is out under bonds.

Murder Near Muncie, Ind.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—A *Gazette* Muncie, Ind., special says: Axley Harrison, a farmer residing four miles west of that place, was shot Sunday night while sitting beside his fire. The assassin was outside the house, and from the tracks visible, had been there some time. Several balls penetrated Harrison's head, and he died about five hours afterward. Suspicions fastened upon one Snell, who had been visiting Harrison's daughter and had been forbidden the house. He was arrested and is still in custody.

COLUMBUS.

Adjournment of the General Assembly.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—Both branches of the General Assembly remained in session until four o'clock this morning, and again met at eight o'clock.

The resolutions for submitting amendments to the judicial articles of the Constitution, and a license clause, were both defeated.

Both Houses adjourned *sine die* at ten o'clock, making the session one hundred and ten days in length.

Governor Allen to-day appointed J. C. Fisher, of Coshocton; Jno. H. Kliphart, of Columbus, and Robt. Cummins, of Toledo, State Commissioners of Fisheries.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

KENTUCKY.

Trial of Gibson County Ku-Klux—$7,500 for a Son's Life—St. Louis Air Line Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Judge Bland Ballard, of the United States Circuit Court, left for Memphis to-night, to preside with Judge H. H. Emmons in the trial of the Gibson county prisoners charged, with the murder of several negroes last September.

Several years ago a man named Jacobs was killed by a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The accident occurred in Hardin county. His father instituted a suit against the company for damages in that county. A change of venue was obtained to La Rue county, when, upon the trial, the jury returned a verdict of $100,000. The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. Yesterday the company compromised and settled the case by the payment to the father of Jacobs of $7,500. This ends a trial remarkable for the length of time which it has consumed, the persistance with which it has been prosecuted and defended and the large judgment rendered against the company in the first instance.

Messrs. George H. Etery and H. B. Hanson, of New York, are in the city, endeavoring to effect the completion of the St. Louis Air Line Railroad to Huntingburg, Indiana, in order to connect with the Lake Erie and Evansville Railroad, which is now building, and thus form a direct line to Evansville.

LOUISIANA.

General Appropriation Bill Tampered With Before Promulgation—Appeal to the Secretary of State for Its Suppression.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The General Appropriation bill, approved by the Governor and promulgated in the *Republican* of to-day, is denounced by Lieutenant Governor Antoine and Speaker Hahn, in a communication to the Secretary of State, as a gross, unwarrantable and criminal act of forgery. They say it is not the act certified and signed by them, and request the Secretary of State to revoke and annul the promulgation of said act, and the Attorney General to take steps to find the guilty parties and have them prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. The changes made in the original appropriations show a decrease of several items of over $157,000, and an increase of other items of $11,400. Senator Wharton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, certifies that he compared the bill, published in the *Republican*, with the bill passed by both Houses, and with the bill as signed by the Speaker and President of the Senate, and that the statement is correct as to changes and alterations, so far as the figures and amount are concerned.

RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

A Singular Story From Maine of a Temporary Return to Life.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Friday, 19th inst., tells this marvelous tale: "We have an event to chronicle that would scarcely be believed were it not authoritatively vouched for by competent witnesses, parties whose testimony cannot well be disputed or set aside. A young man in the town of Vassalboro, in this county, was suffering in the last stages of consumption, the disease which had insidiously and stealthily brought him to the very edge of the grave. For several weeks he had been entirely prostrate and unable to speak, even to articulate a syllable. He became so oppressed for breath that he compelled his attendants to raise the windows in his room, put out the fires and report to every means to obtain fresh air. One day last week (Thursday we understand,) the young man died. Friendly hands prepared the poor emaciated body for burial; but by the grieving friends were arranging the remains for the casket, there appeared unmistakable evidence of returning life in what had seemed to them an inanimate mass of clay. Cups of water attendant was bent down to the side of the dead man, and it was discovered that the heart had begun again its slow and measured palpitations. Gradually, consciousness and the young man arose from the death shrouds, opened his mouth, and spoke in clear and distinct words to those who stood appalled in the death chamber. There was no huskiness in his voice; he appeared lively and active, said he felt not the slightest pain, but was hungry, in language, 'I feel just as well as I ever did.' At his request the neighbors were all called in, who crowded the house for hours, declaring that the recovery of the young man was equal to any miracle recorded in the Scriptures. He told this startled assemblage of his friends and neighbors that, as he died, all things appeared to him for only for an instant; his eyes suddenly opened to a new world, the real Heaven which had been so many times in his thoughts and had given him such comfort in his last weeks of pain and sorrow. He stood upon an eminence which overlooked a vast domain, and such a magnificent plain stretched further than his enlarged vision could penetrate, and he described it in language which, to his mortal auditors, was extravagant in the extreme. But the revivified life of the young man was not to continue long. Before night he again resigned himself to death. The body remained in a remarkable length of time, and buried on Sunday last, the funeral being largely attended. We have written out the particulars of this remarkable event substantially as we have heard them, allowing our intelligent readers the privilege of drawing their own inferences."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Marietta, O., rolling mills have again been stopped by a strike of the puddlers.

The Acme Fire Glass Works, at Steubenville, O., shut down work on Saturday last, but expect to resume again in two weeks.

The Woodvale woolen mills, at Johnstown, Pa., are to have their capacity doubled by the introduction of new machinery.

The Williamsport, Pa., *Gazette* says: A seven foot vein of yellow ochre has been discovered near the Long Pond, on North mountain.

The mules were taken out of all the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company on Sunday, which is regarded as an indefinite continuance of the suspension of work.

The Fahrion spike works have been removed from Niles, Ohio, to Warren, where they occupy large buildings well equipped with facilities. Twelve tons of spikes and nails can be made per day.

The fires at the Niles, Ohio, Russia mill are now out, the miners strike having cut off the requisite supply of coal. There are sufficient orders for iron in to keep the mill in operation a few days, which will be filled as soon as coal can be obtained.

The whole coal trade of the Schuylkill region, with an investment of not less than two hundred millions of dollars, is lying idle, and probably not less than forty thousand people out of employment, many of whom are suffering for the common necessaries of life.

The Philadelphia *Times* warns the striking weavers to profit by the example of the unsuccessful and destitute Fall River strikers, and says it is a bad thing to strike at any time, especially now, and although half a loaf is not as good as a whole one, when soup houses are needed on every corner, it would be well to put up with a crust till the hard times are past.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The experiment at the Thomas Iron Company's furnaces at Alburtis, with coke for fuel has proved successful. At first, with a seven pound blast, the managers were inclined to become discouraged, but after getting the blast down to three pounds and a quarter it worked admirably, so much so that the Crane Iron Company have purchased a large quantity of this kind of fuel and have moved from any danger of having to blow out.

How an Alabama Man Made His Fortune.

A man named Wood, of Randolph county, Alabama, adjoining the Georgia line, had faith that there was a big-paying copper mine in his tract of otherwise poor land. He was working his mine to get it in a shape to realize his hopes and expectations, and run himself out of money and ten thousand dollars in debt. Eighteen months ago the "specimen" was quite copper enough to satisfy him, and he went after him in the interest of several creditors. The day before the sale was set for Wood went to Atlanta to borrow ten thousand dollars in a lump to shake the Sheriff. He tried several mercantile houses, promising to pay back the money in a few weeks, so sure were they that his mines as the Sheriff. The firms did not believe in the copper, and could not spare the gold. At length the almost despairing miner found a friend who believed in him and advanced the money. The last train was just leaving, and he boarded it. Traveling by railroad and buggy he reached his tract at twelve o'clock the next day, just as the Sheriff was about to offer his property for sale to the highest bidder. He paid off the execution, arrested the sale, and saved his lands. The ten thousand bridged him over his financial straits. Nine months ago the mines were opened, and have since cleared $25,000 after paying all expenses. He has refused $100,000 for a half interest, and says there's millions in his mines. Mr. Wood is in no way connected with the celebrated Sellers family of Tennessee.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

She Wasn't Any Such Woman—How the Dramatist Has Lied About Her—The Truth of History.

Miss Kate Field having witnessed Ristori's enactment of the character of "Lucrezia Borgia" in Victor Hugo's drama, takes it upon herself to defend the truth of history from what she deems the dramatist's misrepresentation. In a communication to the New York *Tribune* she says: "If Victor Hugo were not a poet, he might be called a liar. Being a poet, his lyre is spelled differently. Lucrezia Borgia was an honor to her sex in an era when licentiousness was universal and the code of morals sufficiently lax to gratify the most vicious. Her court became famous for its brilliancy, and her platonic friendship for Pietro Bembo is historic. Bembo speaks of her as a princess who was more desirous of ornamenting her mind with excellent endowment than her person with the decorations of dress, applying all her leisure hours to reading or composition, to the end that she might surpass other women as much in the charms of her understanding as she already did in those of external beauty, and that she might be better satisfied with her own applause than with that, however infinite, of the rest of the world. Libanori pronounced her a most beautiful princess, endowed with every estimable quality of mind and with the highest polish of understanding. She was 'esteemed as the delight of the time and the treasure of the age.' In 1508 Cavicco dedicated Il Peregrino to Lucrezia, as a homage to her excellence. Ariosto declared that she rivaled in the decorum of her manners, as well as in the beauty of her person, all that former times could boast, and in the forty-second book of his great poem he asserts that Rome ought to prefer the modern Lucrezia to the Lucretia of antiquity as well in modesty as in beauty! 'The mother of three sons, she superintended their education, and her husband reposed so much confidence in her that, even in the field, he gave to her the reins of government. For twenty years Lucrezia was the life of Ferrara, her last years being rigidly devoted to charity."

STATE NEWS.

A peach tree in Reading is in full blossom.

Wilmore, Cambria county, has organized a company of militia.

There are thirteen insane paupers in the Blair county almshouse.

The people of Reading get along so-so, as they buy four thousand sewing machines per year.

Very rapid progress has been made upon the Centennial buildings in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.

There 384 deaths in Philadelphia, last week; and of that number 91 were from lung affections.

The Sheriff of Lehigh county held public sales on Good Friday and he now knows what an ill omen it means.

Pottsville's streets are in darkness, owing to a squabble between the city councils and the gas company.

The Ashland, Schuylkill county, Savings bank, has suspended payment, owing to the prolonged coal troubles.

A Milton man's stove pipe wouldn't draw. An examination revealed the fact that a dead cat was using the pipe as a sepulchre.

Moses Miller, of Windsor, Berks county, hung himself on the 26th, but his family discovered him and cut him down in time to save his life.

A resident of York county has killed 944 crows this winter, for which service to the farming country he drew $78 92 from the county treasury.

The proprietor of Horn's Hotel, Scranton, has suddenly decamped, taking his wife and family with him, leaving debts behind unpaid to the amount of nearly $10,000.

No wonder the people of Reading eschew water and drink beer instead. The health officer of that place has just found seventeen dead animals and a mass of water taken from one of the reservoirs.

Rev. David Colclough, late pastor of the Connellsville circuit, of the Methodist Protestant Church, died on the 19th inst., and his remains were taken to East Liverpool, O., for interment.

The police force of Philadelphia is composed of one chief, four captains, one fire marshal, twenty-seven lieutenants, fifty-one sergeants, eight detectives and one thousand policemen.

The circulation of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has reached over 92,000 copies daily, an increase of two thousand since the first of January. This is the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the United States.

On Monday, the sled of a boy who was coasting on the main street of Slatington, ran over the embankment at the bridge, and the boy fell a distance of fifty feet, receiving injuries from which he died the same night.

Mr. Mills, of West Chester, is the proud possessor of a relic of the battle of Brandywine, in the shape of a British flag staff ornament, made of wrought iron, and bearing the initials of King George. It was found in his grandfather's cellar, near the scene of battle.

Mr. George B. Runyan, of Limestone, Montour county, is the owner of a sheep of the male kind weighing three hundred and sixty pounds, at present having wool upon it measuring nine inches in length and which last year fleeced nineteen pounds of genuine wool. This monstrous sheep is of the Leister breed.

An appeal is made in behalf of Lincoln University. The *Record* says the students are poor. They have no employment during vacations do not earn more than enough to afford them the bare necessaries of life during the balance of the year. Contributions may be sent to Rev. W. R. Bingham, of Oxford.

A spelling match is to take place in Broadway Hall, New Brighton, next Tuesday evening, April 6th, between picked representatives of the public schools of Beaver, Baden, Freedom, Fallston, Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls. The prize will consist of the net proceeds of the affair, to be applied to the purchase of a library for the winning school.

The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and for the Relief of Free Negroes will celebrate their centennial anniversary on the 14th of April, at Philadelphia. A grand reunion of all the old representatives of the anti-slavery cause is projected, and an interesting occasion is anticipated.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

NEXT Monday will be a big day. Connecticut and Michigan hold State elections, and the cities of Ohio hold their annual municipal elections.

WE are sorry to read in the Kentucky papers that there is "nothing doing worthy of note in the hemp trade." The Ku-Klux of that State have been unusually busy of late.

THE *Dispatch* and the *Post* are fully agreed that "ROBESON muddled the country by trying to get us into war with Spain." Here's a pretty kettle of fish. Will they tell us all about it?

IT IS officially announced by the Treasury Department that the appropriations made by Congress at its last session foot up $147,872,000 against $155,018,000 last year, a reduction of over $7,000,000.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that all the employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, belonging to the M. & W. B. A. have renounced their allegiance to the order and resumed work.

SIDNEY SMITH used to say that he disliked to read a book before reviewing it, because doing so was apt to prejudice him. The *Post* has a similar repugnance with regard to the history of the New York canal frauds.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, flunked at the last moment, and backed out from going into Connecticut to help the Democrats in the campaign now hotly pending in that State. Some of those cute Yankees have exceedingly tenacious memories, and still recollect the details of the exposure of that traitorous organization, the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

IN THE producing districts of Kentucky and the West, the market price for Bourbon has already reached the point which it had been supposed it would take four or five months to attain, considering the large amount of spirits withdrawn from bond in February. The price is now within two or three cents of where it would naturally be under the new law with the increased tax, and this fact the Commissioner of Internal Revenue very naturally accepts as proof that the new tax will be collected. Indeed, he is said to hold that whisky would stand a dollar tax as easily as the present one.

THE Ohio House of Representatives appointed a committee to investigate certain charges of bribery made in connection with the passage of a bill to remove the county seat of Wood county, and the committee reported the names of four representatives whom they thought sufficiently guilty of the charge to be either censured or expelled; but as three of the four were active Democratic members of the House, that body promptly voted down the resolutions of censure and passed others exonerating them from all blame. The evidence against these men was clear and positive; but the fact that they were Democrats saved them from all censure in a Democratic House.

THE Atlanta *News* cautions the Southern press against the mistake of advocating the nomination of any prominent ex-rebel as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, "next year," although it acknowledges that "no good or logical reason can be assigned" why this should not be done. The Richmond *Whig*, too, adverting to the rebel element in the composition of the next House, utters these words of admonition: "Ex-Confederates in Congress have it in their power to do much harm, if they choose to be rash in their utterances, violent in language or extreme in their opinions and demands." "Discretion" is strongly enjoined as being the special need of the hour. "Wait a while and Alma wears," is the constant refrain of the disciples of the Lost Cause.

ST. LOUIS has just got out a new Directory, and, from the data it furnishes, her newspapers draw the astonishing conclusion that the population of the city is 490,000, that she produced manufactures last year to the amount of $233,000,000, and so forth, and so forth. It is so easy to put big figures down the wonder is that the St. Louis editors can refrain from adopting these. New York proved to her own satisfaction, that her population exceeded a million, before the last census was taken, and Philadelphia insisted upon 900,000 as the very lowest figure; yet, when the census was taken, these totals were reduced over two hundred thousand in each case. Philadelphia was the maddest of the two, and had the census taken over again, but without materially changing the result. We are glad to hear of St. Louis prospering; but we have no faith in the figures founded upon a directory.

THE moderately warm weather of this week, unaccompanied with rain, has done much to relieve the fears of the people in the valley of the Susquehanna and its branches. There are immense gorges of ice in the main stream, as well as in the West and North branches, and there was, last week, a large amount of snow on the ground in the territory bordering on the streams that empty into the Susquehanna. If the snow had passed off with a rain, there would have been terrible disasters to chronicle, but as it has gone off slowly, under the effects of the sun's rays, the thaw has not been rapid enough to cause apprehensions. The ice in the gorges is also affected by the weather, and the slower it passes away the less will be the danger from it. The people in the Wyoming Valley, along the North branch, have suffered terribly by having their lands overflowed by the river, driven out of its course by the gorges, and the disappearance of the ice will be a great relief to them.

THE fact, which has just come out, that the hog crop of last season was the largest on record—amounting in value to over ninety million dollars—and that the marketing of this and of the beef product, together with that of the wheat and other grains still remaining in the granaries of the West, must give that section the handling of an aggregate of more than a hundred million dollars, tinges the money articles of the New York press, in picturing the business outlook, with an unusually cheerful color. Speaking of the distribution and circulation of this large amount of money, the New York *Times* says:

"The influence of it will be felt from the leading cities of the Atlantic coast to those of almost every part of the Western country; the merchant will feel it in reviving trade; the railroads will reap the benefit of it in increased traffic, both from the movement of produce to the seaboard and the return flow of merchandise to the interior; labor will feel it in increased employment; various enterprises left in a dormant state by the panic of 1873 will be resuscitated; the cotton and woolen mills of New England will be fully employed; the blast furnaces of the Middle and Western States gradually set to work again, and throughout all the ramifications of trade and commerce will the influence of the marketing of our surplus of products be favorably felt. It seems to be now generally conceded that the country has reached the turning point, and that from this time forward the nation is likely to recuperate steadily from the depression which followed the catastrophes of the close of the eventful year 1873."

JUDGE WHITE'S DECISION.

We have read through Judge WHITE'S opinion in the case of the appointment of city assessors by the Court of Common Pleas under an act of the late Legislature; and while we acknowledge the plausibility with which he puts his arguments, we cannot see the way clear to adopting his conclusions. We heartily agree with him as to the impolicy of conferring the appointing power upon the judiciary, and we are glad to see the courts, themselves, remonstrating against this tendency to shove off all responsibility upon the judges. It is an extremely dangerous tendency, and it is time to check it. The judicial branch is a form of government has but one legitimate function, the interpretation and application of the laws, and it should be confined to that exclusively.

MR. BUCKALEW is, we believe, the father of this as well as of nearly every other mischievous measure introduced into our legislative system. It began with the incorporation into the old Constitution of an amendment that no bill should be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges where the authority to grant such powers or privileges had been or might hereafter be conferred upon the courts. This was adopted in 1864, and from that time forward the Legislature has gradually but steadily conferred new powers upon the courts, extra-judicial in nearly all cases, with the sole purpose of removing certain classes of legislation from the Legislature altogether. In this way the courts acquired their power to grant charters of a certain character, and to change the names of corporations; and in due course of time the appointing power in various cases was conferred upon them.

The basis of all this dangerous process was the idea, very industriously cultivated, that every branch of the Government, including the people, and excepting the judiciary, was corrupt; and that the only way to secure an honest administration of the laws was to confer legislative and executive, as well as judicial, powers upon the courts as the only honest branch of the Government.

We need not say that we regard the premiss upon which this conclusion is based as false, and the conclusion as consequently erroneous. It is very much to the credit of the judiciary in our State that it has maintained so high a reputation under all circumstances; but the very way to weaken and eventually destroy its reputation is to load it down with extra judicial powers. It has its distinctive place in our form of government, and it has won a bright name in filling that place; but it has enough to do in attending to its strictly judicial duties, and it is wrong in principle, and vicious in practice, to load it down with other duties not legitimately belonging to it.

So far, then, as JUDGE WHITE goes in condemning the bad policy which led the Legislature, in passing bill No. 54, to confer upon the Court of Common Pleas the power to appoint certain city officers, we go with him. The policy is all wrong, in itself, and we should have been glad to have seen it entirely omitted from the bill in question. City affairs belong exclusively to the city authorities; and the appointing power, in this instance, should have been conferred upon some branch of the city government.

But, it by no means follows that, because this whole system of conferring extra judicial powers upon the courts is of questionable propriety, it is therefore unconstitutional. We can find nothing in the Constitution prohibiting it. The very fact cited by Judge WHITE that the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from conferring the appointing power upon the *Supreme* Court, and confines its prohibition to that court alone, is, in our judgment, conclusive as to the intention of the framers of that instrument. If they had intended the prohibition to apply to *all* courts, they would have said so; and inasmuch as they singled out one court by name, and applied the prohibition to it, exclusively, it necessarily follows that they did *not* intend the prohibition to extend to any other court. The Convention may have acted mistakenly, in this; but with that we have nothing to do. It did *not* prohibit the Legislature from conferring the appointing power upon the courts of common pleas, and that is enough.

As to the plea that this is special legislation, and therefore interdicted, we take the liberty of referring the court to the decision of the Supreme Court delivered by Judge PAXSON in the Sewer case, from Philadelphia. The Supreme Court held, in *that* case, that the Legislature had the right to legislate for Philadelphia, by name, and directly, instead of treating it simply as a city of the first class; and if it has that power in the case of Philadelphia, it must by parity of reasoning, have it in the case of Pittsburgh, which stands alone as a city of the second class, just as Philadelphia does of the first class. *That* question, therefore, is settled by the highest court in the State.

The question raised as to the constitutionality of the bill, because of a defect in the title, we regard as settled, also, by the same decision. The same question was raised before the Supreme Court in the Sewer case referred to above, as well as in several other cases. Indeed it seems to be a favorite method of attack upon bills, and the Supreme Court has been importuned to set a great many acts of legislation aside upon the ground that their subjects were not clearly expressed in their titles, as required by the old Constitution as well as by the new one. The Supreme Court, however, has given a very wide latitude of construction to titles, and has settled, in quite a number of cases, the general principle that where the title of a bill is sufficiently explicit to put the reader of it upon an inquiry as to its contents, it is sufficient. We are satisfied that that court, acting upon its decision in the Philadelphia case, would hold the title of No. 54 to be valid and constitutional.

If the decision of the court in this case shall lead to the breaking up of the questionable and bad policy of conferring powers upon judges that do not legitimately belong to them, we shall not regret it; but we we fail to see any force in the constitutional arguments upon which the decision is based.

Kindergarten.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It was a joy to my soul to read your editorial of Saturday last, referring to the progress of the kindergarten idea in Boston. Last August when I went to Boston to look into the system and to procure kindergartners of the best class, I was surprised to find, after the earnest and persistent efforts with her voice and her pen, for years, of the American apostle of kindergartens, Miss E. P. Peabody, that there were but four kindergartens for the wealthy and two for the poor in that city, the two latter being charity schools. Every kindergartner was engaged in advance of her graduating at Miss Garland's celebrated training school. I offered, in vain, prices double what many of our female teachers receive. I could not find them. One young lady whom I saw, and finally thought I had secured, actually had calls—urgent, pressing invitations from Washington city, Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, besides nine, and actually offered these Philadelphia ladies a less price by three hundred dollars a year than I offered her, as somebody had told her of the dreadful soot of Pittsburgh and the terrible task on her nervous system of riding to and from Sewickly five days in the week!!

When I took a brief article to the Boston *Traveller*, expressing my surprise at this state of things, and the fact that it had not been made an integral part of the public school system of Boston, Mr. Crooks, the gentlemanly editor-in-chief of the *Traveller*, fully acknowledged the truth of my statements, and said that it was a shame that it was so true. I spoke, too, of the rivalry that I trusted there would be, the noble, generous rivalry between Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for the front rank in this new reform in education, and said, as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union, and came home to do what one individual will could do to inaugurate the system here. And what is the fact to-day? That here we have not a single kindergarten either of our cities; that the State Superintendent of Education is still *feeling his way* on the subject; that our normal schools are not yet ready to turn out kindergartners thoroughly prepared to enter on this grand field; that our institutes, with a county and two city superintendents, are called, arranged, and not mention made of the kindergarten system. And this, too, notwithstanding I took the pains to go all the way to Detroit, Michigan, to bring Miss Peabody to attend the State Teachers Convention at Shippensburg, at the special request of the Committee of Arrangements and their promise to pay the expenses, which, by the way, has not yet been done—not one cent of it. What does it all mean? That we are to wait another decade for the despised "Yankees" (as we, ourselves, delight to ourselves to call them when we use the term derisively) to prepare the kindergarteners for us? Is it strange I should feel sadly or even bitterly, at times, on this subject? Dr. Bittinger, who understands the subject so well, wrote to the committee at Shippensburg a longand very able letter on the subject last August, which was laughed to scorn and for the convention, but by somebody's ignorance, or carelessness, or self-conceit, it was utterly ignored and even lost, so that I never received it. Now, why should not the committee of the County Convention, now in session, not secure at least one lecture from Dr. Bittinger on the subject at this very convention? If properly asked, I feel quite sure he would not refuse. If "our girls" knew that there was even the hope of a chance to double their salaries, would they not take hold of it in earnest? I congratulate the COMMERCIAL on the sharp eyes and keen appreciation of the public wishes which led to the preparation of the item on this subject in your issue of Saturday.

I wish you could hear the way some of these young mothers ask me how long, oh, how long, must we wait for our kindergarten? Who did not notice the enthusiasm when Carl Schurz spoke of this subject so earnestly on Friday evening at Library Hall? I have been again and again urged to call another meeting of ladies on the subject. I cannot; I have not the time, and if I did what could I say? That Boston and New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville were wide awake while we are sleeping—dreaming, and choose to have it so? Let the press of both cities take up the subject. This very morning I was called to advise a young lady, whose friend and schoolmate is now teachi g this system in Louisville, as to where and how she could best become a good kindergartner. I have advised her, if she can raise the funds at all, to go to Boston to Miss Garland's noble training school. It is with shame I say this, when we have seven or eight or nine normal schools in Pennsylvania. I hope you will go on to agitate the subject.

JOS. S. TRAYELLI.

March 29, 1875.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

What kind of a preacher is a "sporadic" preacher?

The orthographical condition of the country is frightful.

A new mode of boarding. Kentucky has a man who eats sawdust.

Gold at Havana is 222—which gauges the financial condition there pretty well.

Promoted. An ex-rebel general recently enlisted as a private in a United States regiment.

Extensive and valuable deposits of lead and copper have just been discovered near Mankato, Minnesota.

Canada is almost as much agitated by discussions between Protestants and Romanists as the German Empire.

All new models of safety valves will be tested by the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, at Washington, in June.

The Washington lobby is scattered, and yet the papers of that city complain it is full of sneak-thieves and professional kleptomaniacs.

Phil. Sheridan's famous Winchester horse is suffering from rheumatism, in the General's stables at Chicago. He is tenderly cared for.

The agriculturists of the country are reported, by the journals which represent their interests, as being in an exceptionally strong condition.

Corn is said to be so scarce in the mountain counties of Kentucky that the hogs are dying from starvation, and yet there is abundance of whisky.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." There is only one Swedenborgian church in Sweden, and that was organized recently.

Japan has determined on the establishment of a college for the instruction in obstetrics of Japanese women, and on the coinage of a trade dollar.

The people of Tennessee are going to vote on a constitutional amendment providing that the Legislature shall meet only once in four years.

Belief in spiritualism is reported to be rapidly gaining a foothold among the Southern negroes. This arises from their imagination and credulity.

The amount of capital invested by Englishmen outside of their own country, amounts at present to nearly $1,250,000, most of it very poorly secured.

Gold discoveries are growing altogether too common to be startling. They have now found liberal indications of it at Saline, Kansas. *Cum grano salis.*

It seems probable that Bowen will, after all, be called as a witness in the scandal case. The papers are said to have been served on him two or three days ago.

Four hundred and ninety thousand is the estimated number of St. Louis' population, allowing for the heated imagination of the directory man who figures it out.

It has been decided to remove the headquarters of the Granger organization from Washington to a more central and accessible point, either in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois.

Murfreesboro', Tennessee, boasts of a remarkable curiosity, in the shape of a horse with a well-developed, natural moustache. It is not at all unusual, however, to find asses thus dowered.

The question of the right of Mrs. Minor to the ballot, personally, decided adversely by the United States Supreme Court, was a minor consideration as compared with the major principle involved.

The ladies in the Treasury Department at Washington are rebellious over the inconvenience of having to hang their cloaks and hats on one peg, the dear, fastidious creatures demanding one peg for each female.

Those Germans who went back to Fatherland because of the hard times here, find nothing to do at home. Bismarck may possibly find it necessary to go to war to give employment to his starving countrymen.

Some of the papers are calling on Archbishop McCloskey to decline the dignity of Cardinal, on the ground that the office pertains to a rank of secular nobility which an American citizen cannot legally or consistently hold.

The latest centennial idea is that of a Frenchman, who offers a prize of five thousand francs for the best drama upon the Exposition, the main point to be the glorification of his country for aiding in the work of American independence.

Sensible. The seal lock business has been finally disposed of by the Government deciding to quit the lock trade, on account of being so badly swindled, and leave the different railroads to furnish their own locks, subject, of course, to the approval of the proper authorities.

PERSONAL.

Why should not professional men have business cards? Witness the following: "G. C. Waggoner, Evangelist, Elmwood, Iowa. N. B.—Calls for protracted meetings promptly attended to."

A flattened bullet has just been removed from the temple of Sheriff Stranahan, of Sigourney, Minnesota, it having worked itself to the surface. The Sheriff received the wound in the late war and carried the bullet in his head ten years.

Persons in search of old negroes who can tell about Burr, Blennerhassett and Jackson, may as well omit Natchez in their rounds. Tower Booze, the aged colored individual who kept the memory of these worthies green in that locality, has passed to the silent shore.

This "verdict" of a Southern colored preacher is unique. "My dear bruddern, de wisdom of dis world is foolishness. Dar is Mr. Beecher, preching de dictionary of de present, dese twenty-five years, and de only way he can save hisself is to show dat man is a natural conspirator and son of a viecissitude. If dar warn't a gospel of depravity, whar, oh! whar would de greatest pulpit sence Mars Hill be, to-day?"

Another of America's handsome daughters has forsaken her country, and united her fate for weal or woe with a foreigner. Miss Berdan, the pretty and accomplished daughter of Col. Berdan, of "sharp-shooter" notoriety, has just been married to Count D'Aunay, Second Secretary of the French Legation in Berlin. The Count is spoken of by his friends as a most worthy man, which we hope he is, for the sake of the pretty Yankee girl who has linked her fate with his.

Harper's Drawer states that during the war President Lincoln, in passing through the wards of a hospital, learned that a dying soldier desired to see a relation in Maine. Consulting the attendant he learned that the soldier could not live long enough to see the relative. He then besought Mr. Welles, the venerable Secretary of the Navy, to personate the relative, in order that the soldier might die with the belief that he had received the benediction of his aged relative.

Lawrence, Kansas, will presently have a novel law case. A man of means, living in that place some time ago, subscribed a certain amount per month toward the support of public worship. It happened that the minister of the organization had to leave the city, and failed to preach several Sundays, but had his pulpit supplied by other persons, so that service was had every Sunday. Now the subscriber demands a deduction from his subscription, for as many Sundays as the minister was absent, and the organization refusing to consent to the deduction, the case is to be taken to the courts.

The Oldest Congressmen Now Living.

Hon. Horace Binney, aged ninety-five, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, January 4, 1780. He represented Pennsylvania in Congress from 1833 to 1835.

Hon. William Hall, of Wilmington, Delaware, was born in Massachusetts, December 14, 1780, thus making him ninety-four year sold. He is the oldest in point of service, having served in Congress, from Delaware, from 1817 to 1821.

Hon. Artemus Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., in his ninety-second year, having been born in that State October 20, 1783. He was a member of Congress, from Massachusetts, from 1845 to 1849.

Hon. Perkings King, aged ninety-one, of Cairo, Green county, New York, is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born, January 12, 1784. He represented New York in Congress from 1829 to 1831.

Hon Joseph Johnson, of Bridgeport W. Va., in his ninetieth year, was born in Orange county, New York, December 19, 1785. He represented Virginia in Congress from 1823 to 1825, from 1835 to 1841 and 1845 to 1847.

Hon George Grinnel, of Greenfield, Mass, in his eighty-ninth year, was born in that State, December 25, 1785. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1829 to 1839.

Hon Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, Mass., in his eighty-seventh year, was born in Massachusetts, November 17, 1788. He was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1851.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, of Uniontown, Pa., in his eighty-sixth year, having been born October 27, 1789, was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1851.

Hon. Esther Shepley, of Portland Me., in his eighty-sixth year, was born in Massachusetts, November 2, 1789. He represented Maine in the United States Senate from 1833 to 1835.

Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, Pa., in his eighty-second year, was born October 16, 1793, and served in Congress from 1845 to 1849.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

About Railroads—Long Lake—Indian Mounds in Illinois—The Eads Banquet—Personal.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, March 24, 1875.

On my way to this great city I passed over the Pittsburgh, Vandalia and St. Louis railroads for the seventh time in the last three years, and, guided by a vivid recollection of all those trips, and by considerable experience in traveling over many other of the first class roads in the country, I will, without any hesitation, say that for speed, safety, smooth tracks, elegant and comfortable passenger coaches, and Pulman sleepers, as well as polite and attentive officers, they cannot be surpassed. Connecting with the Pennsylvania Central at Pittsburgh, a through line is formed from New York to St. Louis, over which travelers can go in thirty-seven hours. The scenery along the route in summer and fall is very interesting, and in many places beautiful beyond any power of mine to describe. If the traveler, when approaching St. Louis on the Vandalia road, will keep a sharp lookout from the right side of the car, when about fifteen miles from the city, a cluster of eight of those relics of the unknown past, called "Indian Mounds," will be seen a short distance from the road. They are evidently the work of man, but, like the round towers which are to be seen in many parts of Ireland, at what age of the world, or by what manner of people they were built will, doubtless, remain forever among the unsolvable mysteries. Between the mounds and the city is a body of water called "Long Lake." It is about five miles long, and will, perhaps, average half a mile wide. About one-third of a century ago, a very remarkable occurrence took place at that lake. A large fissure, running from east to west, opened in its bed almost its entire lenghth and nearly all its water passed into the earth, leaving thousands of fish, snakes and turtles floundering on the muddy bottom. Fish were cheap in the St. Louis market for a few days, but many loads of them died, putrified rapidly and created a stench which was intolerable, even to the inhabitants, used as they were to the many disagreeable odors which always pervaded the atmosphere on the "American bottom." I do not now remember how the scientific men of that day accounted for the phenomenon, or how long it was before the lake was its usual size again.

The Eads banquet came off last night at the Southern Hotel, and was the grandest affair it has ever been my good fortune to witness. The Southern is one of the best houses to be found in the Southwest, being commodious, occupying fully half of a large square, bounded by Fourth, Fifth and Walnut streets, and is furnished in a very grand style. Judging by the way in which the banquet was gotten up, the proprietors know how to run a hotel. Nearly all the celebrities of the city and surrounding country, including Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, were present.

The Southern was brilliantly illuminated and splendidly decorated. The main stairway was draped with the "red, white and blue," and festoons of oak leaves and wreaths of artificial flowers. In the center of the archway was suspended a portrait of James B. Eads. On entering the dining room, the first object on which the eyes would rest was a pyramid of flowers about seven feet high, surmounted by the Star Spangled Banner, also wrought out of many hued flowers; double festoons of oak leaves, interspersed with flowers, extended diagonally across the room, from corner to corner. At the lower end of the hall, on a raised platform, was an alcove heavily draped with the American colors, and surrounded with shrubs, ferns and flowers. On a stand in the center of the alcove was a miniature model representing the "jetty system."

After about an hour had been spent in partaking of the many good things with which the four long tables were laden, Mayor Joseph Brown called the assembly to order, and delivered a very interesting address of welcome and congratulation to the guest of the evening, James B. Eads. In one part of his speech, when speaking of the late war, he said: "Sailors of the north on one side and some on the other: most of us, however, were on the others." The applause with which the remarks were greeted gave ample evidence of their truth, and that the great rebellion is not dead but sleeping." When Captain Eads arose to reply, he was greeted with great enthusiasm; cheer after cheer went up from the crowd, young and old seeming to be fairly wild with delight. I saw some old men, whose hair was whitened by the storms of many more than sixty winters, jump upon chairs with the activity of youth, and waive their napkins over their heads with a vigor which, had the strength been in the limbs, was prompting their movements. Captain Eads is, perhaps, about fifty-five years old, five feet ten inches high, and spare in person, but his frame is not what can be called thin; he has a high and broad forehead, fully as massive as that of General Sherman. He is a cool and deliberate speaker, and made the best impression by his long odds. At the close of his address he said, "If the Lord will spare my life and faculties for two years, I will have the mouth of the Mississippi river open just as certainly as I am now speaking to you." He also spoke of his gratitude to the press of this city for the support it had always given him, and said: "For whatever I am, whatever I have accomplished, I am, in a great measure, indebted to the press." At the close of his remarks he was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The Hon. Erastus Wells responded to the toast, "The Congress of the United States." He is a very fine looking man of about forty years, and has the reputation of being a sharp politician, but as a speaker he can be "set down" as a failure. His voice is husky, jerking voice. It is said that he is very popular in this State; if that is true, he certainly attained his popularity in some other way than by public speaking.

The "Army and Navy" was responded to by General Sherman. When the old hero took the floor he was greeted with tremendous applause. He appeared in the full uniform of the general of the army. "The State of Illinois" was responded to by that much abused man, Governor Beveridge. He looked 7 or 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. Sundays excepted. The time is computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn or changed semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, JAS. J. PARK, Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brantz Fahnestock, M. D., Geo. K. Kinsey, R. K. Shiras, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fahnestock, Jacob Painter, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

OPENING!
ON
Thursday, Friday
AND
Saturday,
OF THIS WEEK,
We will Exhibit to Our Customers
THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES
OF
Ladies' and Misses'
Sacques and Jackets
TOGETHER WITH A FEW NOVELTIES IN THE LINE OF
Jacket and Overskirt
COSTUMES.
ALSO, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK EMBROIDERED
Cashmere Jacket and Tablier,
In Patterns.
To an inspection of which you are respectfully invited
Jos. Horne and Co
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

For Sale.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS
Plain Spring Wagons,
Farm Wagons,
Heavy and Light Wagons,
All kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows,
Manufactured and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
W C. COLEMAN & SON.

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS.
FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS,
FINEST LAWN GRASS SEED,
CHOICE FLOWER SEED,
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS,
AND CUT FLOWERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
No. 115 Smithfield street.
FW

A Noble Business Promise.

The recent meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad was of great moment to all who are interested in the completion of that gigantic thoroughfare. The importance of the road was recognized at its inception and sustained by all the evidence taken in favor of its construction. Its failure, precipitating a great financial calamity, continued the evil it occasioned, and the consequent inability to advance construction has not only left great sums unremunerative, but has hurt parallel investments, and been a dead weight on all the business interests of the country. And this failure has also aided the construction of the Canada Pacific, that hopes through early completion to gain the business legitimately belonging to the Northern Pacific; to draw much American trade for its support, and doing this, to prevent the construction of its rival by possession of the business on which it relies for profit.

The bondholders at their recent meeting, after a very full exhibit of affairs by President Cass, and careful scrutiny of the report of the directors, appointed a committee to confer with the directors in behalf of new labor and the completion of the road. There are five hundred and thirty-two miles built, and they have yielded the company almost eleven millions of acres of land in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington Territory. A portion of these have been sold, and one-half of the farm lands have been taken by cultivators, and so added to the reasons for construction and the aids for business. The working of the road at both ends has been profitable, and left a balance of $124,656 to the company. It is considered, in view of these facts, by those most familiar with the whole subject and most interested in the success of the road, that the adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific will result in an arrangement by which construction will be immediately resumed and completed.

We believe in all the reasons for and advantages of this early revival, and believe, too, that they will accomplish what is charged to them. The finances of the country are now sound, and their soundness is recognized. There is a superabundance of capital seeking employment and willing to enter wherever future profit is possible. Not only is European capital coming, and continuing to come, owing to political uncertainties there and assurance here, but it is to-day building a road across Iowa, opening mines in Georgia and assisting roads and steamships in the Southwest. Even without this, it is a matter of record that the savings banks of this country, in the manufacturing States alone, have increased their receipts $80,000,000 in the last two years. The Southern States have been recuperating steadily. And now that a long term of inactivity and uncertainty has drawn to the close of its natural life, we chiefly need one or two great undertakings to introduce a period of activity; a period that, supplied by general strength of all kinds and abundant resources, requires hardly anything save the vitalizing spark—the first demonstration of will, courage and power—to put all the wheels in motion.

We need this effort, too, on a larger survey, in order to foster domestic production of every kind and the internal exchanges that give each interest profit and flow out in augmenting commerce. We need it quite as much as a shield against European aggression as for its more direct function of creating the animation that is the only reliable and permanent protection against foreign essays. We need it in this particular section to secure the Pacific commerce that is directed and growing at the south of the Columbia; to locate the population in an unoccupied territory and to develop those mineral resources that threaten to break in upon our Indian reservations. And there is no agent known that contributes so instantaneously, permanently and beneficially to every national requirement—financial, manufacturing, agricultural, commercial—as this road, is again invoked with facts strongly commending its success. The construction of the Pacific Coast Railway, from San Francisco north, lends to the value of the undertaking; and the parallel lines interior are accessory aids. The great road to extend through Mexico to the Isthmus and South America offers another help.

The unexpectedly favorable possibilities proclaimed at the New York meeting, sustained by these general considerations, by the business of the country in the present and future conditions, and by the spirit that animates all classes in every section, have it a very strong inference that the consultation of the directors with the stockholders of the Northern Pacific that is now in progress will have a fortunate result and lead to new work. If this expectation is approved by the event, we shall have no other great instrumentality to seek. The revival all impore, and have imbrightened by the approach of spring, will follow emigration, and awakening activities will hum on all sides before the Centennial arrives to measure them. The whole country west of the Mississippi will inspire life from which every other section of the country will profit. If the conclusions approved by the bondholders' meeting take effect, as we confidently trust, this year will color speedily, and grow robust through all its months.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Best Protection.

The best safeguards against epidemic diseases are thorough digestion and firm nerves. It is because they assure the perfect performance of the digestive process, and invigorate the nervous system, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are such a sovereign protective against the influences which beget intermittent maladies, and those which directly affect the stomach and bowels. If the nerves are healthily tranquil, the assimilation of food perfect, as they are sure to be under the influence of this standard tonic and nervine, malaria may be defied, and if, in the absence of the most reliable of medical safeguards, the system has fallen a prey to disease of an intermittent or remittent type, the Bitters will, if persisted in, eradicate every vestige of the malady. Biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia yield with equal certainty to the operation of this potent vegetable alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest 7 per cent, from November 1st to May 1st, 6 per cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn or changed semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, JAS. J. PARK, Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brantz Fahnestock, M. D., Geo. K. Kinsey, R. K. Shiras, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fahnestock, Jacob Painter, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

DURING the Senatorial contest in West Virginia, Major Hotchkiss, of Staunton, made a sensible speech. He said: Gentlemen—If no one will make a speech I will, and I will stop when I get done. Citizens of West Virginia, if you would all take the same interest in developing the resources of your country by opening your rich mines, cultivating the soil, improving your stock, and cultivating habits of industry, that you take hunting public offices for yourselves or friends, you would soon have one of the best States in the Union."

A Speck of Democratic Reform.

It is among the unaccountable mysteries how the Reform administration of New York city has managed to spend exactly as much money as Tweed and his gang did, and how the utmost efforts at retrenchment have failed to reduce expenses. But two things explain the situation clearly. These are that the "Reform" administration has been Democratic, and that some *thirty-five millions* have been squandered in improvements in the northwestern corner of the city that have not been followed by the erection of more than two hundred houses all told. It is stated as a fact that there are thirty-six miles of streets in that district all graded, paved, drained and lighted with gas, and having only two hundred houses. Over the whole of these thirty-six miles no one goes except in these few cases. The speculation in building lots went on fast and furious, and the city authorities kept it up by this paving, etc., but the high prices of lots prevented improvements in the way of building.

Worse still, the city got on that is called the Boulevard, which is entirily outside of the park, and the Morningside and Riverside drives, about as much money as Fairmount Park cost, and as much as Philadelphia, ground, improvements, maintenance and all. No charge is made that the Reform administration has been stealing money as Tweed and his gang did, but it is manifest that it has accomplished no more really practical work in the improvement of New York city than the Tweed dynasty did. It was merely exchanging one set of Democratic masters for another, and Tammany rules the city as firmly now as ever. How much of all this money that is now extorted from the taxpayers of New York is used to carry elections in other States we do not know. But the fact is beyond dispute that very much of it was spent in order that Tweed took that direction, and while Tammany keeps the city expenditures up so high, it is a singular coincidence that the Democratic reaction has made astonishing progress. Were the sinews of war furnished by Tammany for revolutionizing New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania? Governor Tilden has shown how things have been done at Albany. But all his exposures sink into insignificance before the one fact that thirty-five millions of dollars have been squandered in New York city by Democratic mismanagement in one district, where thirty-six miles of streets have only two hundred houses.

A vast amount of virtuous indignation has been bestowed upon Congress in reference to matters that have not taken a dollar out of the public Treasury, while here are thirty-five millions that have been paid out for jobs that ought not to have cost a tenth part of the amount; and the highhoned, the indignant, the virtuous, and the honest press of New York is so busy with national affairs as to have almost nothing to say about it.—*Phila. North American.*

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS!
For Our April Sales.
DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Jackets, Sacques, Shawls, &c.
Latest Styles—Lowest Prices,
IN
Plain Colored Dress Goods of every description. New Invisible Plaid Suitings. Spring Colors in De Beges and Poplins. New Bright Colored Plaids. Silk Poplins at about half their value. Remarkable Bargains in Best Black Silks. Extra Good Black Dress Silks from $1 00 to $2 00 per yard, unsurpassed in the United States. Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades. Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
Buying these Alpacas in large quantities, we offer inducements to purchasers second to no House in this country. All qualities from Lowest to Finest, at the same Uniform Lowest Prices.
Extra Quality Black Empress Cloth,
At 37½c and 50c. These two most decided bargains cannot be duplicated.
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
From 10c to 25c per yard, embracing all the Popular Bargains of the Day.
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS.
Large and Attractive Assortment of all the Latest Styles and Most Desirable Materials, made up in the very best manner, and offered at our Usual Lowest Prices.
NEW JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS, all kinds,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL!
ESTABLISHED 1848.
M. McCULLOUGH, JR.,
& CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
355 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Where they will be pleased to supply old and new patrons with the very Finest Goods in their line known to the Trade.

REMOVAL.
J. F. SCHROEDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Has Removed from his old stand to
No. 62 Smithfield St.,
Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 32 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

ChillRolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, ALLOY, PUDDLE IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 47 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

I.K. BECKER,

Successor to LARKIS & BECKER,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty, PITTSBURGH.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. M. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1835. Manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Color Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue, Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

113 Water Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 98 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forgessupplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Forging and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—113 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, Screws, &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 LACOCK and 37 SANDUSKY STREETS, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr., E. B. CAMPBELL.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a free and powerful circulation, tends to prevent incrusting sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

"CONTINENTAL"

HOTEL COOK STOVE!

LARGE OVENS!!

PERFECT BAKER!!

The Only Hotel Stove in the Market.

NO STEAM!

NO UNPLEASANT ODOR!

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Bradley AND Co

30 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Coverings, all Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers o All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit Issued with Interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERNOHW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia,

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED.

PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Township, County and State Rights for sale, for the best Inventions in the world. Send for Circular for Inventors' Bureau, No. 1 SIXTH STREET, late St. Clair.

Charges to suit the times.

W. C. BERINGER & CO., SOLICITORS OF

PATENTS and CLAIMS,

116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

PATENTS!

It is to your advantage in taking out Patents or having Patents to sell or Models to make for Patents to give us a call. All information cheerfully given Send for circular. Address

GILLEN AND BOLAND,

No. 16 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,) Pittsburgh.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, - - White Lime.

Sole Agents for CEMENTINE.

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

365 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED.

FOR SALE,

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Onions in barrels and sacks, Apple Butter, Cider, Jelly in gallon crocks, very nice, sweet Cider that will keep sweet, Cider Vinegar (8 years old).

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J.L. Dunseath & Co.

PORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

301 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1875.

Encouraged by the brightening weather, the appearance of local money affairs is taking on a more animated hue and greater activity is manifesting itself. The retail dealers are putting forth their best efforts to push the spring trade and make up somewhat for the stagnation of the winter. Merchants and jobbers generally report increased sales and more extended transactions. In local monetary affairs there is a good demand for money and rates have stiffened up to former prices. The brokers report 1 per cent. a month freely paid by outside parties, and in the banks 9@10 per cent. are the ruling rates. The demand for currency for shipment to the country is quite active, and the express company report large amounts ordered to neighboring towns.

Among the hopeful features of the situation is the fact that over forty millions of people are practicing economies, which have too long been out of fashion among us.

—The savings banks of Massachusetts have just published their annual reports, and we find that the fifth in that State increased their deposits to $217,452,120 for 1874-5, from $195,343 for 1873-4, $184,797,314 for 1872-3, $163,704,077 for 1871-2, and $142,119,016 for 1870-1. These evidences of savings are of a negative character as to prosperity. They are simply important as showing that there is a spirit of economy abroad in the land, but they are, on the other hand, evidences of the lack of confidence in the future, which, more than anything else, paralyzes industry and enterprise in the present. When every branch is active and busy, there can be much more profitably used than lodging it with savings banks at three, four and five per cent. per annum interest. Economy is well, but enterprise and industry is what advances the country and increases its wealth.

—The bill for the better protection of foreign capital loaned in Illinois has become a law. It permits non-residents to loan money in that State at a rate not exceeding ten per cent., and places them upon an equal footing with residents as to the recovery of principal and interest at maturity.

—The correspondent of one of the New York papers writes that the circulation of the national banks is usually reported from Washington at about $341,000,000, but about fourteen millions of this aggregate have for some months consisted of notes issued by banks which have either ceased to exist or have deposited legal tender notes with the Treasurer and withdrawn their bonds. The fourteen millions of greenbacks deposited with the Treasurer for the purpose of retiring those bank notes are no part of the currency, and can only pass into the currency by being paid out for bank notes, which are destroyed as soon as received. The bank notes which the greenbacks have been set apart to extinguish have become an obligation for which the United States Treasury is solely responsible. At the present time the banks of the country are responsible for only about $300,000,000 of the paper money afloat, and the total paper circulation is equal only to the sum of these $300,000,000 and the $382,000,000 greenbacks. At the rate of progress now attained by the Redemption Bureau, it will take from two to three years to go through the national bank circulation once, supposing, what of course is far from the fact, that no note is presented twice to the bureau, and no new note returned for redemption until every one has been redeemed. Whether under the law we shall have inflation or contraction it is now difficult to foretell. The contest is for control between Bristow's interpretation of the provision quoted above, to withdraw legal tenders to the amount of each of new bank notes issued, there can be no dispute.

—The gold corner is evidently knocked out of shape, if not utterly broken. At present writing there is a decline of two per cent. from the prices of yesterday. The stock market is very unsteady in sympathy, most of the list showing a decline. The exceptions to this are the following: Michigan Southern advanced ¾; St. Paul, 1¼; Wabash, 1½. Union Pacific has suffered more than any of the active stocks, closing at 63¼.

—The San Francisco *Alta* of the 11th inst. says: The shipments of treasure this week have been as follows:

To	1874.	1875.
New York, per railroad	$ 350,145 93	$ 878,842 49
England, via New York	1,929 10	
Central America	53,710 05	
Previously, per steamer	1,704,310 22	1,672,878 98
Previously, per railroad	1,625,503 00	7,449,427 29
Total since Jan. 1	$3,835,604 40	$9,971,148 67

Of the treasure to New York this week, $788,225 is coin, the remainder silver, and every effort has been made to exhaust this last mint for use in Wall street. The mint, thus far, has given $1,220,000 coin, and $500,000 was transferred from the Assay Office. The mint will not give more than $800,000 probably for the last half of the month. The supply of bullion coming from the Caleveras and other gold mines, and the bonanza mines will give for the month over $2,500,000 bullion, of which $1,600,000 will be coined here. The prospects for increased productions are such as to insure a monthly increase of bullion, from the bonanza mines for the remainder of the year.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at days of the week from the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 30, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	113	113
6-20's, 1881, coup	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1862	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
5-20's, 1864	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
5-20's, 1865, registered	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛	
5-20's, 1865, coupon	119		119		119	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120		120		120	
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120		120		120	
10-40's, registered	114		114		114	
10-40's, coupon	114		114		114	
Currency 6's	119		119		119	
New 5-20's, 1874	115		115		115	
Western Union Tel	76⅞	76⅞	76¾	77	77	77
Quicksilver	25		25		25	
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
Panama	104		104		104	
Adams Express	104		104			
American Express	57		57			
United States Express	64		64			
New York Central	99½		99½		100	
Erie	24	24¼	24¼	24¾	24¾	25
Michigan Central	73	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central			106	106	106	106
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Do preferred	98		98		98	
Rock Island			106	106	106	
St. Paul, common	36	36¾	37¼	38	37¾	38
Do preferred	57	57	57	57	57	57
Wabash, common	14⅝	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Fort Wayne	93		93		93	
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	67	66½	66¼	64	64	63¾
Boston						
Hannibal & St. Joe	27	27	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
C., C. & I. C						
Atlantic and Pacific						
Tennessee, new						
South Carolina, 6's						
South Carolina, July						
Missouri 6's	90		90		90	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	90¾	90¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	10⅞	
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales 31	177	
Reading	57	57⅛
Oil Creek, sales	9½	
Allegheny, sales	36½	
Lehigh Valley, ex. div	62¾	
Central Transportation Co	44½	45
Empire Transportation Co., sales	27	
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., no b	77¾	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

Trade to-day in nearly all branches of business was brisk, the pleasant weather stimulating trade which has been long delayed by the backwardness of the season. Prices in all respects were not quotably changed from our previous day's report.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,357
Corn, bush	680
Oats, bush	5,775
Bacon, lbs	242,700
Hay, tons	30
Apples, bbls	1,614
Butter, pkgs	91
Potatoes, bush	497

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a fair movement in grain circles to-day, there being a good demand, at firmly maintained prices. Receipts continue rather light. The attendance at the Chamber of Commerce was light, and sales there were moderate, the greater portion of the sales reported below being made on the street, after Change. Wheat is in light supply, with few offerings and a higher feeling. We quote white Michigan and white Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 25; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. The only sale reported is a half car of choice amber at $1 22. Corn was active and firmer, with sales reported of eight cars as follows: Shelled 75@76c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed; car was in good request and higher at 70@73c per bushel for yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats were in fair demand at 60@67c per bushel for prime white; mixed 65@64c; one car of extra clipped white sold at 68c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for fair to prime; $1 40@1 50 for choice; light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule about 2c per bushel above quotations. The following sales were reported at Change and on the street:

2 cars spring barley	$1 50
1 car spring barley	1 28
2 cars spring barley	1 25
1 car corn, prime yellow, on track	76
1 car ear corn, prime yellow, on track	76
1 car ear corn, mixed, on track	75
1 car oats, extra choice white	68

FLOUR—The market is firm and fairly active. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 29 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50; Minnesota, $5 50@6 00; red winter wheat flour 6 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen; buckwheat meal, in sacks, $1 ₱ bbl; cornmeal $4 75@5 00.

HAY—In the market was quiet but dull. We note sales of 4 cars No. 1 timothy at $22 00 ₱ ton. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 50@22 00; No. 2 do at $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note the sale of 1 car middlings at $1 40 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Under a large supply the market is lower. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 per bbl; prime $2 @2 25; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is quiet with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium white do $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—We quote extra choice yellow at 25@26c; but most of the dealings were at 20@24c for prime; 15@19c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@35c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a job line way are made at 34@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 12½@13c ₱ lb for Ohio factory, New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sapsago 17@18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a liberal supply. Receipts were 88 packages by rail and 48 packages by rail. We quote at 22@23c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY—The market is dull at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb 55@56c for round lots; 60@62c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb 39@40c, as to quality.

MESS MEAT—Is quoted at 16c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c per lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon tins, selling readily at $1 20 per gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25.

POTATOES—The market is almost steady and while the supply is fair, quotations are tolerably well maintained. Transactions from store are at a range of $1 05@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless 95c@$1 00; other grades 80@85c. Sales on track were moderately active at 95c per bushel for peachblows; 85@90c for Peerless.

SEEDS—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

FRESH FRUITS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7¾@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries are scarce at 11@12c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 9@9½c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 28@ 32c ₱ lb for comb; extract blossom 20@22c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $6 00 ₱ half barrel.

CLOVERSEED—Cloverseed is moderately active; quotable at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 00@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed is in good request and firmer; offering: quoted nominally at $1 35@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $2 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets $5 50@7 00 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 1s@ 1s¢ ₱ gallon for primer; interior 1@2c.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9@9½c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides, 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½c ₱ lb. Sugar cured pickled 12½c ₱ lb. Canvassed breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef 14½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 50.

LARD—Is firm in sympathy with advancing markets West, but the stock could not be reduced at the setting prices here. We quote at $21 00@21 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard in tierces, ₱ lb, at 12½c; bbls do 13¼c; in buckets, 16¼c; in 3-lb caddies, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17¼c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb pails do, 17½c; in 50-lb tubs, 16c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8¼c ₱ lb for choice, and 7¼@7½c for medium.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

The market for crude petroleum yesterday was rather dull, at a decline of about 25c from the previous day's prices. The refined market was steady with a very moderate business.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, $1 55@1 57½; Union do $1 50; immediate shipment river delivery, lines not specified, $1 47½. Sales confined to limited, being to-day 15,500 barrels in the river district, and 2,300 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The feeling in the market for refined is unchanged. Refiners are firm in their views, but the demand is not larger than suffices to keep prices at former quotations, viz.: 11¾@12c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 14½c for prompt delivery; 15c for early April.

Philadelphia—Spot refined rules at 14½c; April delivery 14¾@15c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady at $1 35@1 40 for city made; $1 25@ 1 30 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 30.—The market says: The market for United at the wells opened at $1 51½, but during the entire day was inactive and closed at $1 50 bid and $1 50½ asked. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 52½
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 50
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 55
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 52½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 52½
2,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 55½
2,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 55½
2,000 bbls, River district, United, at wells	1 55½
1,000 bbls, River district, Union, at wells	1 50½
1,500 bbls, River district, Union, at wells	1 50½
1,000 bbls, River district, Penna., at wells	1 50½
1,500 bbls, River district, Penna., at wells	1 50½
1,000 bbls, River district, Relief, at wells	1 48½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 57½
2,500 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 56
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot	1 78½

NEW YORK, March 30, closing 29.—Crude in bulk meets with rather more attention at steady prices. Sales are 2,500 barrels, deliverable early in April, at 75c; quoted at 75@76c for prompt; refined has scarcely varied, but there is a trifle steadier feeling; quoted at 14¾c for prompt delivery and 15c for April; sales at 15@15¼c for shipment; naptha at 9½@9¾c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a quiet and firm market; 14¾c refined quoted at 14¾c.

PARKERS, March 30.—Market quiet and dull, with not much doing. Shipment 84,754½ bbl; United 51 55; Union $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, March 30.—Market nominal at $1 52½.

OIL CITY, March 30.—Market firm at $1 50.

ROUSEVILLE, March 30.—Market quiet and steady; held at $1 52½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 30.—Market quiet with nothing doing; held at $1 52½.

TIDIOUTE, March 30.—Market quiet and firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls at $1 52½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Market quiet but firm; standard white 14¾c; crude 6¾@7c in bulk; cases 19c; no sales; futures, April, 15c@ 15¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bignell	Crystal Oil Co	947
Greer & Campbell	Petrolite O W	537
Total		1,484

Refined Oil Shipped East per A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 30, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	468
Stewart	Witthoff, M & Co., Phila	254
Total		722

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

Owing to the death of a prominent dealer in live stock to-day, a tinge of gloom overshadowed the cattle market, and but little was doing in the way of sales of either cattle, hogs or sheep.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle up to noon to-day have not been heavy, and purchasers are holding off to see what number will come in by to-morrow noon. As most of the cattle change hands on the market-day, the quantity to be offered and their selections until the bulk of the stock is on exhibition. There was quite a lively market to-day for good 1,100 to 1,200 ₱ steers at $5 50@5 75; fair to good steers at $5@5 50, and scalawags as low as $3 00@3 50.

Hogs.

The market seems to be on the decline, and is dragging. This is particularly so with regard to common hogs, which are in good Philadelphias, which sell up to $5 40@5 50; yorkers 7 00@ 7 30, and roughs $4 00@4 50.

Sheep.

There is no let up in the sheep market and they are arriving plentifully all the time. Hence prices have a declining tendency this week, and sales are made at lower figures than last week. The market was slow to-day, and but few have changed hands thus far. Good 75

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.287	46	76	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
2 P.M..	30.186	64	47	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M..	30.249	54	67	E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer.. .30.223 Highest thermom...66
Mean thermometer. 54.5 Lowest thermom....40

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist, removes to No. 256 Penn avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, April 1st.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Spring Term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue.

Library Association.
The regular quarterly meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Library room, Tuesday evening, April 6th, at seven o'clock.

As important amendments to the by-laws will come up for confirmation or rejection, a full attendance of the members is urged by the Directors.

Westminster University Alumni Reunion.
The annual reunion of the alumni of Westminster University, (New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa.) took place last evening at Kinder Blair's, Fifth avenue, this city, and was a most enjoyable affair. There were present Dr. Jeffers, President, and Dr. Mahard, Professor, of the University, Dr. Cooper, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and Captain Wm. McClelland, together with about twenty others of the alumni. A splendid repast was served to the company, and with the short speeches and the recital of happenings of college days, a most pleasant time was experienced by all.

Advice for Every One.
Try this, if you feel sluggish or depressed in the morning: Take your nightshirt off; stand in the foot bath; take a good sized sponge in each hand, the same being full of cold water from the bowl; stretch your arms straight up, so each will be on a line with its side of the body, slowly squeeze the sponges, bearing in mind the fact that no one likes to consider himself a coward. The cold water will glide and trickle down, hugging the body and wetting every part of it without splattering the various things lying around everybody's bed room. A little ammonia in the water will give it a pleasing softness, and prove a mild stimulant. This bit of refreshing exercise was never described in print before. Try it.

A Precedent.
The commitment of Mr. Storey, the Chicago editor, for contempt of court, had a precedent in this city, about thirty years ago, when the late Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court (then District Judge for Allegheny county), committed Hiram Kaine and William Flinn, editors of the *Aurora*, for contempt, in "writing him down an ass." The Pittsburgh editors were not released until their terms expired, refusing to purge themselves of the alleged contempt. They remained in jail for thirty days, during which time they became heroes, if not martyrs, and were visited by hundreds of people. Kaine's editorials, written from "behind the bars," were read with marked interest, and helped the circulation of his paper very much. At the end of their term (which expired at midnight) there was a grand procession in honor of their release, and not a few of their friends became quite hilarious on the occasion.

Killed by a Horse.
The Coroner yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of John Blue, who died near his residence, at Negley's Run, Nineteenth ward, under the following circumstances: He was employed as a driver by Mr. W. S. McKee, contractor, and was driving along Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward. He hitched his team on the avenue and was absent from them for dinner, when the horses became frightened, broke loose and were running away. He hastened after the team, and coming up close behind one of the horses, was violently kicked in the stomach, receiving injuries that caused his death fifteen minutes afterward. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, was an Irishman by birth, and leaves a wife and one child.

The Coroner, it will be remembered, held an inquest on a child of the deceased, who a few weeks ago fell into Negley's Run and was drowned.

Appeals from Assessment.
The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met last evening and elected Mr. W. J. Finnerty Chairman.

The claims of the following persons were allowed: Jacob Mack, Thirty-first ward, and Wm. Hagerman, Twenty-third ward.

The petition of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless was referred to the Finance Committee. The committee were instructed to grant the petition but thought they had not the power.

The petitions of W. J. Crane, of the Thirty-second ward; Louis Burkowitz, Fourteenth ward; Thos. Hill, Eighth ward; Arthur Fitzpatrick, Thirty-second ward, and Philip Menges, Seventh ward, were referred to the City Assessor for examination.

The petition of Amelia M. E. Mingus, Thirty-sixth ward, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A sub-committee was appointed to examine into the petition of Stewart McKee, Eleventh ward.

On motion, adjourned.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.
Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending March 27, 1875: The deaths were 50, of whom 5 were colored persons. Of these 6 were married, 39 single, 4 widows and 1 widower. Nativity: Pittsburgh, 35; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 2; Germany, 2; Ireland, 5. The ages were: Under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 2. The causes of death were: Apoplexy, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 1; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 2; morbid constitution, 1; diarrhœa, 1; erysipelas, 3; eczema, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; gastritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; atrophy of liver, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; meningitis, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 4; small-pox, 2; congenital syphilis, 1; mesenterica tabes, 2; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 2.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
Miss Ada Gray will appear again this evening in "Wives Forgiven" which has been favorably received the past two nights. There are some good situations in the piece, and they are well brought out. We hope to see as large an audience as heretofore.

Benefit of Fruit and Flower Charity.
The Crusade Club will give, at Library Hall to-morrow evening, a dramatic entertainment, the funds secured to be devoted to the fruit and flower charity and the Allegheny relief fund. The programme will embrace Cheltnam's comedy in three acts, "A Lesson in Love," and the farce by Charles Selby, entitled "Boots at the Swan." Tickets can be had from Rodman Wistar, 99 Water street; J. P. Wood, Duquesne way; Weyman & Bro., 81 Smithfield street; Miss Beidler, No. 11 Sherman avenue, Allegheny, and Miss Verner, 319 Penn avenue, city.

"Dora" at Library Hall.
On Saturday evening, the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association will appear at Library Hall, in the beautiful drama of "Dora." The performance is for the benefit of the poor, and should be liberally patronized. Seats are on sale at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

The Cushman Farewell.
On Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, our citizens will have, probably, their last opportunities of hearing American's greatest tragedienne, Miss Charlotte Cushman. She will give at the times named her farewell readings in this city, and all who desire to hear her should go. The sale of reserved places is going on at Hale's music store, No. 105 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Two performances are announced at this theater to-day—matinee at 2:30 and evening at 8 o'clock. The Lillian sisters and all of the stars will appear at each.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Review of Hon. Carl Schurz's Lecture on "Educational Problems" at Library Hall

SECOND PAPER.

Mr. Schurz said in substance: Ladies and Gentlemen—I hope you have not been accustomed to look upon public lectures simply as light amusement, for if you have I have some reason to fear I shall disappoint you. I shall resort to no witticism to win a laugh, nor indulge in high-flown figures of oratory, but simply speak of serious things in a serious, conversational way.

There is perhaps no country in which the subject of education is so earnestly considered, nor is there any country in which I believe it is more thoroughly understood than in this. It is a common saying that the citizens of a republic should be intelligent, well informed men, and that a republic cannot long endure without it. We rely upon general public education as an efficient remedy for certain evils. For instance, vice, crime immorality, &c. We are told that a vigorous prosecution of good laws will reform these things, but only a high order of public education can be depended upon in a great measure to prevent them. We differ as to the particular methods. In this country more than any other, education should be considered everybody's business.

In discussing these questions we shall Present nothing new, but common place subjects which, although sometimes considered trifling and frequently overlooked, are of most importance.

Education should teach us not only specific things which we are to learn and store up in our minds, but should teach us how to learn, how to work, how to live, how to enjoy.

It is frequently said that our ancestors of a hundred years ago acquired a stock of only a little reading, writing and arithmetic, and got along very well. That is true, but when from this fact we conclude that in our day we would get along equally well in the world—become equally respectable and wise with the same limited stock—it is very foolish, for the circumstances which surround us are essentially different from those of our grand parents a hundred years ago. The scientific developments of the past century have forced upon every branch of human activity methods of thought entirely different from those found in the good old times, so that every standard of comparison fails. If a man has any ambition to rise in the world, so far as a respectable position in society is concerned, he must know more, needs to know more, very much more than his grand parents.

EARLY EDUCATION.

It is very important during the early periods of instruction, according to some theories, to impart to the young brain as great a quantity of specific knowledge as it can receive without injury. That, it seems to me, is not the main thing at all; but to kindly foster in the brain a desire to learn, and train in those methods of study which will enable the pupil to go on after he leaves school, with a constant desire to learn more. That is to say, a facility for subsequent self-education. In other words, our children should be taught how to go on to learn without a teacher.

In my younger days I went through a course of study in the public schools, gymnasium and university. I was taught a great many things—ancient languages, modern languages, higher mathematics, natural philosophy, &c.—a great many things, succeeded in storing up in my mind many things I have since forgotten, in so far as any immediate practical value is concerned, and many things which I did not forget of little practical use in every business of life. The mental exertion bestowed upon these studies disciplines those habits of mental labor which prove so valuable in after life, more than the amount of specific training would do. I do not mean to say that specific training is of no value at all; but it ought not to be the only consideration of early intellectual education.

JOHN STUART MILL.

The question is often asked, What in the world can you teach a baby? When John Stuart Mill at the age of three was taught Greek by his father, some said it was a great mistake, and very injurious to the brain: some sensible people said he must have had an uncommonly strong brain. But it was nothing extreme at all; it is not a whit more difficult for a child to learn Greek words and sentences than for German children to hear English words and learn them from children at play in the streets, or for American children to learn French or German words in the same way.

When visiting at Lake Geneva, I employed a French nurse for a child three years old, who learned to speak three languages, English, German and French—of course within her childish limits. The infant brain is a very receptive one, but we should not resort to the fashionable artificial means in its development.

I know that all parents cannot speak to their children in foreign languages, but they ought to understand how to teach them principles infinitely more important, infinitely more important in the practical affairs of life—they ought to understand how to teach them to see correctly, how to hear correctly, how to understand correctly, how to re-produce in language correctly that which has been seen or heard.

How is it that little children and even grown persons, who have good sound eyes, cannot see correctly? I answer, it is not the eyes at all, but the development of the intellect, the perceptive faculties behind those eyes that are at fault. To illustrate: Let us suppose a tree near a road where a great many people pass, and all cast upon it one glance, probably the majority see but the one object and can describe it in green, a smaller number that it has a trunk and branches, a still smaller number the the color of the leaves, and a still smaller number the shape of the leaves. Now take a dozen persons, men, women and children, and turn their backs upon it and ask them what they have seen. There will be scarcely one description entirely correct; most of them will only have formed vague superficial ideas of it. It is not the fault of the eyes; the chief difficulty is the degree of concentration of the mind behind those eyes. Now, it is not difficult to acquire this faculty. It requires a very little cultivation of the perceptive faculties. For instance, a fashionable lady sees a lady with a new dress on; she will at once discover not only the quality and color of every article with one of those female perceptive glances, but will give you the probable cost of the entire make-up. It is a pity such perceptive faculties are so frequently thrown away upon objects of apparently so little usefulness.

Now, what applies to seeing is equally forcible in hearing. Tell some affecting story, or give a description of some remarkable occurrence, and ask a reproduction; this is the only successful test of these mental operations.

This may appear at first sight very small, perhaps, yet it is important, for there is no more prolific source of evils, and involuntary crimes of individual judgment, and the dangers and misfortunes to which they are subject. On the other hand, a just appreciation and development of the perceptive faculties, in giving precision of facts and circumstances, and turning them over and over in the mind, is very valuable in the practical affairs of life. We ought to be qualified for this in our earliest youth. It can be done in the way of playful instruction and amusements, by methodical and intelligent mothers, fathers, and grown up brothers and sisters.

Our next paper will begin with the *Kindergarten*.

PROGRESS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 29, 1875.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.

A Young Woman's Dress Takes Fire, and the Wearer Is Fatally Injured.

A young woman named Tillie Leonard, a domestic in the family of Mr. A. F. Keating, at No. 36 Third avenue, was so severely burned yesterday morning, that her life is despaired of. She was engaged working about the range in the kitchen, preparing dinner, when by some means or other her clothing took fire, and she was enveloped in flames. To make the matter worse the unfortunate girl ran into the hall, where the draft of wind caused the flames to burn more fiercely. Mrs. and Miss Keating hearing the girl's screams, ran down stairs, and by tearing off the burning garment, succeeded in extinguishing the flames which enveloped her, but not until the clothing of the victim was almost entirely consumed. Drs. Wray and Shaw were immediately summoned, and on making an examination found that some portions of the body were literally burned to a crisp. They dressed her injuries, but they have no hopes of her recovery. She has been living with the family for several years, and was esteemed by all the members. Her parents reside in Temperanceville. Miss Keating, in extinguishing the flames, had her right hand severely burned.

P. S.—Miss Leonard died at half-past six o'clock last evening.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Award of Contracts—The Municipal Record.

A special meeting of the City Printing Committee was held last evening, Mr. Fox in the chair, for the purpose of opening bids for furnishing stationery and the printing of the *Municipal Record*.

The contract for printing and ruling various forms of blanks and books, was let to Mr. Benjamin Singerly, the lowest bidder.

The following bids were made for printing the Controller's annual report, and the reports of other city officials:

Messrs. Stevenson & Foster	$480 50
Messrs. A. A. Anderson & Son	384 00
South Side *Herald* Company	258 00

The contract was let to the *Herald* Company.

There were two bidders for printing the *Municipal Record*, as follows:

Gazette	$2 67½ per page.
South Side *Herald* Company	2 24 per page.

The contract was let to the *Herald* Company. There will be from 150 to 200 pages required to contain the whole business of the year.

On motion adjourned.

A FEW MORE SPELLS.

Temperanceville, Mt. Washington, Braddock, etc.

There was a match in the Rev. Mr. Donahoo's church, Temperanceville, Monday evening. One side was commanded by Captain Herriott and the other by Captain Decker. There was a good deal of sport. Vincent Graham, colored, got one ahead of Rev. Deans, on "ally." Park McKee, ex-Councilman, sat down on adz, and Colonel Ballantine took his seat on alpaca. Rev. Donahoo tripped on amenable, and Westley Kearns on andiron. Squire Hollingshead failed on anomaly, and so on to the end of the chapter. For half an hour the contest raged between Misses Simpson, Bell, Lawson and Barnes, Miss Simpson being the victor.

MT. WASHINGTON.

At Mt. Washington Presbyterian church there was a good audience and a lively spell. Prof. Durling acted as schoolmaster. Mrs. Chivers and Mrs. Porter were the leaders of the rival squads. On the first and second round three from each side sat down, and Mrs. Porter took her seat on the third word, "supercede." Some from each side went down on every round until the eleventh, when the ranks stood four for Mrs. Porter and five for Mrs. Chivers. Mr. Stoudt was the last of Mrs. Porter's staff, who took his seat, missing the word "facine," and Mrs. Chivers spelled skull scull, leaving Mr. Frank L. Coldren champion of the field and winner of the prize—a leather medal —which was presented by Professor Durling.

BRADDOCK BOROUGH.

At Braddock there was another interesting match—seventy-five spellers contesting. Mr. Dempter and Mr. Welsh "pronounced," and Mr. Isaac Mills acted as referee. Mr. J. Carson, of Saltsburg, having missed the first word, was presented with a beautifully colored egg to cackle over. After all but twenty had fallen in the contest, each was required to write the following ten words: "Baccalaureate," "Buttress," "Cicerone," "Calcareous," "Champagne," "Chrysalis," "Corpuscle," "Crystalline," "Curvilinear," "Cuisine." Dr. Long and George Faucet were the only persons who came out unscathed. These two tried ten other words on paper, Dr. Long proving the victor. The dictionary was presented to him but he did not wish it, and requested the identical twenty to repeat the process. Ten more words were given as follows: "Debonch," "Deciduous," "Efflorescence," "Epilepsy," "Euphemism," "Eversent," "Fiducial," "Flagellate," "Flocculent," and "Foliaceous." George Faucet and Mr. Bell missed but one each. Then they were given ten words each, and each missed two. Ten other words were given, and George Faucet missed four and Mr. Bell was then presented with the dictionary.

MT. WASHINGTON.

There was a pleasant match at McKeesport, in the United Presbyterian church, Rev. A. H. Elder, chairman, and W. P. Wampler, referee. The captains were Professor L. L. Book, the Principal of the school, and Mrs. E. H. Scott, the postmistress of the borough. The contest was then inaugurated and continued until Dr. D. C. Hoffman rose from one side and Miss Annie Evans on the other. In a few moments the Doctor went down on "cauliflower," which he spelled with two "l's," and Miss Evans spelling it correctly, was declared the winner. She was then presented with the prize, a Webster's Unabridged, Hoffman making the speech. Miss Evans replied briefly and appropriately, and the affair thus very pleasantly terminated.

A TRAP MATCH.

Something new in the line of spelling matches is going on after the residence of Rev. J. K. Melhorn, on Seventh street, South Side, on next Thursday evening, on the occasion of the Grace English Lutheran Church Mite Society. A large class will be formed, and instead of the victim of a misspelled word taking his or her seat, they will only go to the further end of the class and allow the best spellers to trap, or in other words "go head," Each speller of a correct word will receive marks of merit, and at the end of an hour the "spell" will close, and it will be made known who has the greatest number of marks.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

A pleasant and entertaining spelling contest took place last evening at the Fourth Baptist church. The attendance was very large, and the audience was enthusiastic. Dr. Milton King and George Baily were chosen as captains, Levi S. Dillon acting as schoolmaster, Osgood's Speller being used. The first misspell was by one of Capt. King's side, Jesse H. Lippincott, who spelled "cocoon" with two "n's." The gentleman was presented by some one in the audience with a very fine orange, and he took his seat apparently satisfied with the result. Miss Mary Hartner spelled down on "squalid," John Jones, "Marter;" Jas. Dillon, "phesant;" Charles Edsell "spikenard;" Annie Williamson, "quiled." A large number here went down on the word "venous"—among whom we noticed Albert Morris, Mary Jackson, William Edwards and John Ferguson, the latter of whom stated that he "did not know anything about that word." Then followed in rapid succession "weavill," Capt. Baily; "inurlin," Ida Gregg; "ameliorate," Wm. Heckerman; "ferrow," Thos. Bargeeser; "sanitive," Nettie McFadden; "narative," Ella May; "gradie," Sadie and Lizzie McMahon; "syrny," Jennie Hawks; "ignomy," Mary Bailey; "svyloism," Caleb Davis; "forhed," Miss Carlisle; "annoint," Saml. L. Brown; "exanpoise," Mrs. Mc Shane; "sensitive" Sam Davis; "appologue," Mr. Sodon, and many other equally ludicrous misspells. Mrs. Wallace being the only remaining contestant, was declared the victor and presented with a very beautiful bouquet. The contest was in every way a success.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Bown, debtor, Pittsburgh. The Register's report on composition meeting presented, together with the resolution adopted. An order issued directing the marshal to notify the creditors to appear on the 9th prox., to ascertain whether the resolution has been passed according to the act, and to show cause why the rule should not be recorded.

Oscar F. Sheldon and Hiram Sheldon, Crawford county, bankrupts. Petition of Hiram Sheldon presented. It is covered they have leave to continue the tanning business, so far as may be necessary to finish the stock on hand, and make the same marketable and sell it, for a period not exceeding nine months from the adjudication.

M. J. Bombaugh, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed.

George W. Kinney, bankrupt, Armstrong county. The creditors having chosen Wallace Martin, of Parker's, as assignee, the same was approved.

S. Frankinstine, bankrupt, Clarion county. On application of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Simmons & Co. *et al.* vs. Thomas J. Pearl, debtor, Somerset county. The motion to dismiss proceedings with the reasons therefor, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John Boyd vs. Hayne; action on a book account. Verdict for defendant.

The case of John Britton vs. F. Bese, Robert Flynn and Thomas Mellon, an action of replevin, is on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of John F. Cluley vs. Edward Kenny and Mark Campbell, a *writ fieras facias* on a mechanic's lien. A juror was withdrawn and cause continued.

David Jones vs. Godfrey & Clark, an action to recover for digging a well. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Newton vs. Corwell, *et al.*; Chambers vs. Miller; Ross vs. Campbell; Boyd vs. Phillips; Limbach vs. Hartner *et al.*; Murdock *et al.* vs. Meldrun; Crawford vs. Mulholland *et al.*; Hillerick *et al.* vs. Rout *et al.*; Hoerr vs. Rebbed; Striepecke & Co. vs. Schricber *et ux.*; Doron vs. Brinton; Voll vs. Schmidt; Voll vs. Friday; Miller vs. Scanlon & Co.; Harkins vs. Knox; Welsh vs. Rockershauser; Wallace vs. McMurry *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

This court is still engaged on the argument list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

David Brain, indicted for false pretenses in cheating a boarding house keeper, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of twenty-four hours. Mary Vick was the prosecutrix.

Jas. Donohue, indicted for selling a lottery ticket, on oath of Henry Myers, was convicted but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

On payment of costs by defendant a *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Lahr, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of L. Herriott.

John Esherwood, indicted for selling liquor to minors, was acquitted, and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor, Campbell Bartley.

Andrew Ingold, indicted for larceny as bailee, on oath of Matthew Cridge, was acquitted.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. M. Hartung, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of C. G. Halds, returned a verdict of guilty, recommending defendant to the mercy of the court.

Joseph Barnum is on trial on a charge of fornication.

Fire in Allegheny.

An alarm of fire from box 45, corner of Third and West streets, Allegheny, about five o'clock yesterday morning, summoned the department to a burning stable on Second alley, belonging to M. Bernhardt. The building, together with a small cow-shed adjoining it, was totally destroyed. There were some twenty cows housed in the buildings at the time, but they all escaped. A considerable quantity of hay and feed was burned. Five hundred dollars will cover the loss. No insurance. The firemen did good service in saving adjacent property.

THE CORPORATION ACT.

What Constitutes Legal Notice of Application for Charter?—A Publication in German Not Legal—The Chartiers Ferry.

Attorney General Dimmick has laid before the Governor an opinion in the Chartiers ferry case, in which he holds that notices of an application for a charter of incorporation under the general corporation act, must be printed in English newspapers, and not in German, or partly English and partly German. We quote:

In the matter of the application for the incorporation of a ferry company, under the name of the "Chartiers Ferry," the certificate sets forth that it is "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a flat boat, chain or steam ferry across the Allegheny river at or near the mouth of Chartiers creek." This application is made under the provisions of the act of April 29th, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations." The Allegheny river at the place designated for the establishment of the ferry, and for some miles below and above said place, is the boundary line between the counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland. The notice of application in this case was inserted for three weeks in two newspapers, in English, published in Westmoreland county, and in one newspaper in German and one in English published in Allegheny county. The act requires the notice to be published "in two newspapers of general circulation printed in the proper county," and the first question presented is the construction to be given to the words "proper county." I am of the opinion that by the words "proper county" is intended the county or counties within which the powers and privileges conferred upon the corporation are authorized to be exercised, and must necessarily be used to carry out the purpose and object of its creation; that where, as in the present case, an act of incorporation is sought for a ferry over a stream which is the boundary line between two counties, the notice should be published in two newspapers in each county.

* * *

People whose rights are to be affected, whose property may be invaded and taken by corporations created under the provisions of the act are entitled to notice. The interpretation given to the words "proper county" will afford it and is clearly within the spirit of the act. The parties in the application under consideration recognized that the act required publication in both counties, and so published the same, but it is objected that the publication in Allegheny county was defective, one of the notices being inserted in a German newspaper, and that the law requires all notices to be in the English language in the absence of express legislation providing otherwise. In Tylor vs. Bowen, 1 Pittsburgh reports, 225, trespass for opening a street, the case turned upon the sufficiency of the notice. That was provided notice to be given in two newspapers. Notice was given in one English and one German newspaper.

Chief Justice Black, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The opinion of a majority of the Court is that publication of a notice like this is not sufficient if made in a German paper, that the act of Assembly provides for notice in a newspaper. it always means an English paper, unless some other be expressly mentioned. I do not concur in this. I think we have got wrong, as minorities always are. In the case of Road vs. Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, 8 Wright 277, Lowrie, C. J., said: "The road in this county requires notice of views to be given in two newspapers, and a rule of the court requires the proof of such notice to accompany the report; and thus it appears by the record what notice was given. It was by advertisement in two German papers, and in the German language."

The court decided the case in Tyler vs. Bowen, that this is not according to law. The law must have a definite meaning, and therefore it cannot mean that public notice may be given in any language that one of the parties may choose to employ; but in the ordinary language of the country, which is used in judicial proceedings. It is very proper for the Legislature to provide differently for those parts of the State where the German language prevails; but we cannot do so with safety and certainty.

In the absence of any provision in the act of April 29th, 1874, for the publication in German of the notices thereby required under the decision of the Supreme Court cited, I am constrained to the opinion that the notice given in the present application was not such as is required by the act.

The other objections urged against the granting of the charter I deemed it unnecessary to consider, as that one of publication is fatal to the application.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate were filed Saturday in the office of County Recorder Richard:

Thomas J. Griffith et ux. to Thomas A. Griffith, February 15, 1872; lot in Crescent township, containing 42 perches	$250 00
James Kelly to Daniel J. Pedem, December 28, 1874; 1 acre and 19 3-100 perches in Wilkins township, Quitclaim	200 00
J. P. Weddell et ux. to D. W. McBryar, March 25, 1875; lot in Elizabeth township	375 00
B. M. Elliott et ux. to Jos. P. Weddell, February 15, 1874; three lots in Baldwin township as above, with buildings	750 00
Joseph Keeling et ux. to French Cress, January 15, 1872; lot in Baldwin township, containing 41 9-100 perches	267 45
John W. Logan to Wm. B. Hecker, January 29, 1875; lot in Seventeenth ward, city, on Forty-fourth street, 99x127 feet 3 inches, with buildings	8,500 00
Sheriff's poll deed to John R. Large, December 26, 1874; 1 acre and 40 perches in Mifflin township, with buildings	300 00
Joseph J. Frith et ux. to Jas. A. Cooper, November 20, 1874; lot in Newberry avenue plan	250 00
James A. Willis, et ux., to William Stevenson, February 15, 1875; lot in Thirteenth ward, with buildings, Bedford plan, 20x99½ feet	1 00
Thaddeus Dickson et ux. to James Devery, May 1, 1869; four lots in Chartiers township, in C. H. Love's plan, 100x100 feet	1,000 00
William C. Dilkes to William B. McKnight, January 1, 1875; lot in Ward 4 perches of land in Moon township	6,000 00
Henry Dickson et ux., et al. to Richard Jeffries, September 28, 1875; lot in Mifflin township, in Dickson and Burchfield's plan, 50x140 feet	525 00
John P. Kinney to Robert McMillan, March 25, 1875; lot in Thirty-second ward, city, on Bedford street, 20x121 13-100 feet each	2,100 00
Joseph Meyers et ux. to John W. Chalfant, January 7, 1875; lot in Third ward, city, on Grant's hill	1 00
Mrs. Emma Hawk to Samuel Mahood, February 16, 1875; lot in Nineteenth ward, city, in George Ritter's plan, 50x136 feet 11½ inches	1 00
David W. Elder, administrator, to Samuel Mahood, March 30, 1875; lot in same plan as above, with building	3,000 00
John H. Gourley to Robert Barnhart Hart, March 16, 1875; lot in Twenty-first ward, city, 30x376 feet more or less, with buildings	2,500 00

THE MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

Meeting in the Eleventh United Presbyterian Church.

A meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church was held yesterday in the Eleventh church, Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor.

The session was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Grier, and was opened by prayer.

After the approval of the minutes, the Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Fifth church, was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Wm. Donaldson was received into the Presbytery on certificate from the Presbytery of New York and New York.

The resignation of the Rev. W. B. Shaw as pastor of the Noblestown church was presented and accepted.

A petition for privilege to organize a new congregation at Osmond Hall, South Side, was placed on file.

Licenses to preach the Gospel were granted to W. Shaw and James B. Sands, theological students in the second year.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Reed was unanimously nominated as Financial Agent of the Presbytery, and Rev. T. H. Hanna as Superintendent of Missions, the nominations to be submitted to the General Assembly.

After the transaction of business not of public interest, the Presbytery adjourned.

OBSEQUIES.

Funeral Solemnities Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon funeral services took place over the remains of the late Alex. Chambers and W. J. Anderson, two well known citizens. Before two o'clock there were crowds at the late residence of Mr. Chambers, in the Twenty-second ward, a large number of people to pay the last tribute of respect. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Bearne, of Shady Side Presbyterian church, and were very impressive. After the services, many persons, including a large number of workmen at the glass works, took a last look at the remains of deceased. The pall bearers were Messrs. Simon Johnston, John M. Kennedy, Mark Watson, Alex. King, Alex. Nimick, W. B. Negley, John McD. Crossan and W. O'Hara Scully. The inscription upon the coffin plate was "Alexander Chambers, born April 7th, 1819. Died March 28th, 1875." The remains were interred in the Allegheny cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Anderson took place at three o'clock from his late residence, Allegheny city, and was attended by a large concourse of people.

RAILROAD DISASTER

A Train Runs Into a Land Slide—Engineer Killed, and Fireman Badly Scalded.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the express train on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, which left this city at eight o'clock Monday morning, ran into a land slide at Hannigan, about twenty miles west of Cumberland. The engine and baggage car left the track, the engine falling over upon its side. John Crawford, the engineer, was scalded to death by the escaping steam, and James Roberts, fireman, was also severely scalded. Mr. R. A. Scott, the conductor, was slightly bruised by the concussion. None of the passengers nor the cars were in the least injured. Mr. Crawford leaves a wife and two children.

STEEL AND IRON.

The Government Tests to Determine Strength and Value—Appointment of a Board to Conduct Experiments.

Reference has already been made to the appropriation by Congress, of the sum of $50,000, for the purpose of conducting experiments to test the strength of America iron and steel, and their adaptability to the various uses to which they are applied. The act is much more important than a superficial glance might indicate, as it will settle questions of the greatest moment to American interests. For instance, the relative strength of English and American iron and steel, has never been officially or satisfactorily determined, and the relative adaptability of these metals for mechanical, architectural, and other purposes, is yet unsettled. The interest in these experiments is not confined to iron workers merely. The whole country is more or less concerned in and affected by them. Every person who travels on a railroad, is interested in the strength of the rail, the car wheel, the axle, the engine, the boiler, or whatever else tends to secure safe passage. So the strength of the boiler plates, the cylinders, the flues, the shafts, and other parts of the machinery of a vessel, is all important to those who travel or ship goods by water. The iron columns, girders, etc., which are relied on to support the railway station, the church, the theatre and other public buildings, may be either too weak, thus endangering life, or may be needlessly strong, thus incurring waste and adding dead weight. To determine the resisting force of iron and steel, when applied to these various uses, and to give accurate data for the guidance of scientific and practical men, are matters of paramount importance. Some of the most eminent engineers in the country regard the act as likely to confer greater benefit upon American interests than any other act of the last Congress. It provides as follows:

"That for experiments in testing iron and steel, including the cost of any machine built for such purpose, the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated; and the further sum of $25,000 provided for improved machinery and instruments for testing American iron and steel' in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1874,' approved march 3, 1873, is hereby continued and made available for such purpose, and that the President be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a board, to consist of one officer of engineers of the United States army, one engineer of the United States navy and three civilians who shall be experts, and it shall be the duty of said board to convene at the earliest possible moment, at such place as may be designated by the President, for the purpose of determining by actual tests the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel and other metals that may be submitted to them, or by them procured, and to prepare tables which shall exhibit the strength and value of said materials for construction and mechanical purposes, and to provide for the building of a suitable machine for establishing such tests: *Provided*, That no officers in the pay of the Government shall be entitled to receive any additional compensation by reason of any service rendered in connection with this board; but one of the civil experts shall act as Secretary of the board, and shall be entitled under this act to such compensation as the President may deem proper and fit: *Provided*, That not more than fifteen thousand dollars of the sum provided shall be used for the expenses of such board."

After due consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, the President has appointed the following board of officers as is provided for in the above act, viz.: Lieut. Col. T. T. S. Laidley, U. S. A.; Commander L. A. Beardsley, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A.; David Smith, chief engineer, U. S. N.; Gen. Savoy Smith, civil engineer; Prof. R. H. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, N. J.

The board is a remarkable strong one and will, no doubt, be able to demonstrate that American material is superior to foreign, and also furnish American engineers the data necessary to use constructive materials intelligently and economically.

It is not stated where the experiments are to be conducted; but certainly no were suitable or accessible point could be selected than Pittsburgh, the centre of the iron trade. It has been suggested, also, that the Allegheny Arsenal buildings would furnish most admirable facilities for conducting the experiments.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Allegheny Street Committee held a special meeting last night to consider the petition of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company for permission to lay tracks over a portion of Bidwell and other streets of the city. Mr. Layng, of the railway company, was present, and submitted a proposition to erect bridges over Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, at the expense of the company. The proposition also embraces the vacation by the city of a portion of Bidwell street. There was bitter opposition to the scheme on the part of several members of the committee, and no definite action was taken.

The contract for the construction of steps at the head of Federal and James streets was awarded to E. W. Blair at $175 for the former and $75 for the latter.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TO-MORROW will be All Fool's day.

HOW to spell well—W-e-double-l, well.

THE birds sing sweetly these beautiful spring mornings.

THE religious revivals are neck and neck with the spelling schools.

FLITTING has been going on vigorously since the 1st instant.

ONCE more we say, and say it boldly, that the backbone of last winter is at length broken.

NOW is—we only suggest that it is—a good time to dry out those gutters in front of your stores.

A LITTLE girl named Stack fell from a wall on Brownsville avenue, South Side, yesterday, and broke her arm.

THE Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance has decided to hold the biennial Conference in Pittsburgh.

PARAPHRASING Poor Richard, we may say: "Take care of the little words, the big ones will take care of themselves."

POTATO BUGS have survived the winter, and turn up "alive and kicking" in many places where the soil has been stirred.

YES, the chromo man and the life insurance agent are on hand in appearance. Where is